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1859
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CHICAGO.

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Our mail subscribers will hereafter find their names printed on the margin of their respective papers, instead of pencil written, as heretofore. They will also find the time for which they have paid in advance, indicated on the same label with the name. This new arrangement, we think will prove of great utility both to subscribers and publishers. It will prevent postmasters from making mistakes in delivering the papers, as the address is perfectly plain and legible. It will keep constantly in the mind of the subscriber exactly when his time is out; and prepare him to promptly renew his subscription. It answers the purpose of a receipt and saves the labor and expense of sending letters acknowledging the reception of remittances. If any mistake is made in the address, or in giving credit on the books, the little printed strip stuck on the margin of the paper will show it, when it can be corrected at once by the mail clerk. This system will also do away with the troublesome necessity of mailing clubs to one address. Hereafter, when our friends make up a club, let them send in the names of each subscriber, and the paper will be directed to each one separately.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN Y. MASON.

The last advices from Europe bring intelligence of the death of Hon. John Y. Mason, U. S. Minister to the Court of France. We are without particulars beyond the fact that his disease was apoplexy, and that he died on the 3d inst. Some two years ago Mr. Mason had an attack of the same disease, from the effects of which, we believe, he never wholly recovered. He was appointed to the post in which he died, by President Pierce, in 1853. It has been said at Washington that he would be recalled after the adjournment of the next session of Congress, and his place given to James Gordon Bennett. The President will now have an opportunity of rewarding his bosom friend and the chief supporter of his administration, at an earlier day.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT DEMOCRAT.

The telegraph advises us of the death of John Calhoun, of Kansas, President of the famous Lecompton Constitutional Convention. Mr. Calhoun was formerly a citizen of Springfield, Ill. He was appointed Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska by President Pierce, through the agency of Mr. Douglas, of whom he was an ardent personal and political friend. His career in Kansas is too well known to need to be repeated here. His friends, however, always have, and probably always will, believe, that his course in the Lecompton Convention, and his subsequent agency in the fraudulent efforts to fasten that Constitution upon an unwilling people, were the result of his friendly relations with Mr. Douglas, and had, up to a certain period, that gentleman's warm approval. It will be remembered that Mr. Douglas' home organ, the *Times*, originally opposed the submission of the Lecompton Constitution, claiming that the people of Kansas had no more right to vote upon it than the inhabitants of the Fejee Islands. This was undoubtedly the position of Douglas until frightened into another by the popular ground swell of indignation throughout the North, when he deserted the man who had sacrificed everything for him, ruthlessly leaving him to his fate. Had Mr. Calhoun been less the friend of Douglas and free from an indulgence too common among politicians, his career would have been widely different, and his fame would have been as enviable as it is now inglorious.

UNNECESSARY FRIGHT.

A few recent failures—two or three of private bankers, one of a well-known commercial house of long-standing, and another of a real-estate operator—have created an unnecessary flutter on the street, and have given rise to unpleasant forebodings for the extraordinary demand for money for moving the crop—a demand that was never so keenly felt before—bank facilities are confined mainly to the leading interests, and that "outsiders" who have depended upon accommodations to carry them through narrow straits are disappointed where they hoped to borrow. But this will be of temporary duration. We are nearly at the close of navigation; and as soon as the canal and rivers close, or as soon as the rise of lake freights knocks down prices, the demand for currency for operations in grain will cease, and there will be a let up in the present stringency. We are now, to use a homely phrase, "between hay and grass." A large amount has been paid out in the surrounding country for its various products, and the bankers have thereby been impoverished; but the currency has not yet had time, in the ordinary course of business, to find its way back to this centre of trade. As soon as the out-go ceases, or as soon as the return stream begins to flow in, the present tightness will be materially relieved; and the croakers, who have predicted wholly have gone for naught. This city, and the West have not yet got so far clear of the wreck of 1857 as to say that either is prosperous, but both are on rising ground; and though many will, before Spring, be sorely pressed, and a few perhaps be obliged to go to the wall, the direction toward which business and business men are tending is satisfactory. If none are getting rich in a day, all are learning that patience, prudence and economy are the most trustworthy roads to fortune. That is a lesson that modern Chicago has sorely needed.

WISELY DONE.

We learn from New York that the parties holding the recent issue of State bonds which were received from the State Agent in exchange for those known as the McAllister and Stebbins bonds, have surrendered the same without cost to the State, receiving in return the original bonds. These gentlemen have acted wisely. It may be that they will now get what the Legislature had agreed to pay them. If they had persisted in not making the surrender, they would never have got a cent. This fact, as we have reason to know, was pressed warmly upon them by the present State officers. Never compromised to the amount of a dollar by this transaction, the State is now put in a position by the return of these bonds in which she may, honorably to herself, carry out her promise to pay so much of the McAllister and Stebbins claim as is just. The Democratic organs and spouters who have bawled themselves hoarse over the matter, have made nothing of it. The thing is played out.

Return Visit.

It is proposed by those who last week had so fine an excursion on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, to invite the citizens of Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Jefferson, Fort Atkinson, Janesville, and the other cities and towns of Central Wisconsin, to visit this city at an early day. No doubt the managers of the Northwestern road will do the honors of the occasion in capital style. Those who have enjoyed so much pleasure in visiting our sister State, will take pride in reciprocating the favors they so generously received. We have no doubt a very pleasant time generally is in prospect.

THE FOREST LEAF.—The President authorizes the emphatic denial of the truth of the despatch from Philadelphia which stated that Col. Forney has received a notification from him of his intention to institute a prosecution for libel, on account of the article in the *Press*, of Monday last, in relation to the death of Senator Broderick.

[By Telegraph.]

Minnesota Election.

LACROSSE, Wis. Oct. 17.—Twenty-five counties heard from give 4,236 Republican majority to 1,540 Democratic. Seven counties yet to hear from gave in 1857 a Republican majority of 846. The St. Paul *Times* says the Republican majority in the State Senate is seven, and in the House of Representatives 50.

Iowa all Right.

There was an idle report in town yesterday that Iowa had elected Dodge Governor. The returns which we publish this morning embrace two thirds of the votes of the State, and show how foolish the rumor was. It will be seen that Kirkwood gains on Lowe's vote of two years ago 445, and the latter was elected by 2,151. Where are the Democratic gains to come from which will defeat the Republican candidate?

Minnesota.

We publish returns from 21 Counties of Minnesota, showing a clear Republican majority of 3100. The counties to hear from will in all probability increase this majority 1,000—and perhaps more, as the Moccasin vote in "Cass, Todd and Pembina," will come up missing this time. The heaviest Democratic counties are all in and have turned out "light." The "cheating counties," it is true, are mostly to be heard from, but we do not fear them. The State is won by 4,000, and the fruits of the victory may be thus summed up. One Republican U. S. Senator to fill Shields' place; two Republican Representatives to Congress, in the place of two Democrats, which will probably secure the election of a Republican Speaker; also the Governor and State officers, and both branches of the Legislature. This is surely glory enough for one day. Minnesota is now redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled from the bonds of the robbers and doughfaces.

The whole North-West is now Republican and will cast a united vote for a Republican President next fall. Lecomptonism is "crushed out," and Squatter Sovereignty is *voted* to be a humbug, and the "irrepressible conflict" will go on until the last vestige of doughfaceism disappears forever, from the North-West.

The October Elections.

IOWA—MINNESOTA—INDIANA.

Kirkwood and Ramsey Undoubtedly Elected.

We give below all the returns received up to last evening from Iowa and Minnesota, in tabular form, as compared with the last vote for Governor in each State:

IOWA (MAJORITIES).

Counties.	Kirkwood.	Dodge.	1859. Lowe.	1857. Samuels.
Adair				
Allamakee		250	13	75
Appanoose				293
Benton		150	47	
Blackhawk				203
Boone		300	37	
Bremer				221
Buchanan		246	293	
Cass				7
Cedar		200	225	
Clayton		200	230	
Clinton		150	194	
Dallas		50	38	
Davis				237
Decatur		100	154	
Des Moines		250	348	548
Dubuque		1361		1403
Fayette		350	346	
Floyd		200	235	
Hamilton		100	47	
Hardin		100	70	
Henry		500	615	
Jackson				247
Jasper		255	224	
Jefferson		50	191	
Johnson		200		55
Lee		50	79	
Louisa		322	99	
Madison				41
Mahaska		60	253	
Marion		350	383	
Marshall		400	274	
Monroe			60	
Muscatine		91	35	
Polk		250	220	
Poweshiek		350	177	
Scott		1000	818	
Story		30		20
Tama		200	192	
Van Buren				80
Wapello		225	297	
Warren		250		302
Washington		300		343
Webster				40
Total, 47 counties.		6092	2981	6134	2895
Republican majorities		3704		2239	
Republican gain		445			

All counties to hear from, but they are mostly small. Lowe's total majority in 1857—2,151.

MINNESOTA, (majorities.)

Counties.	Ramsey.	Becker.	1859. Ramsey.	Sibley.
Anoka	125		93	57
Blue Earth	300			
Carver		76	317	190
Chisago	220			
Dakota		49	64	268
Dodge	150			77
Fillmore	100		533	
Goodhue	411		437	
Hennepin	650			
Last	Rep. gain			
Mcleanin				97
Olmsted	Rep. gain		38	
Ramsey	500		38	544
Scott		38		99
Sherburne	75			22
Shirley		242		206
Scott	273			229
Wright		256	177	
Waseshaw	225		283	
Washington	275		151	
Winona	200		144	
Total 21 Counties,	3,839		761	1,562	1,986
Rep. majorities,	3,078				
Rep. gain	2,317				

10 counties to hear from. Sibley's total majority in 1859—761.

Hennepin County gives Aldrich (Rep.) for Congress 1400 majority.

Indiana—Decided Republican Gains.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 18th.]

We remarked yesterday that the indications afforded by the late elections in Ohio and this State were cheering to Republicans. The more returns we receive, the more sure and encouraging these indications become. We have no doubt at all that the Democracy can be beaten in this State next year. Certainly the revulsion of 1856 was not half so clearly marked by the local elections of 1855 as is a revolution next year by the elections of this. The following *Democratic* counties have either been carried in whole or in part by Republicans, or the majorities greatly reduced.

Brown, the old "steadfast," always good for 500 majority, elects an anti-Lecompton Democratic clerk, Mr. Adams, over the regular Democratic nominee, and elects a Republican Commissioner, Mr. N. N. Morris, by 200 majority.

DeKalb, always Democratic by 300 or over, elects the whole Republican ticket this year.

Clay, always Democratic by a good majority, elects the whole Republican ticket.

Carroll, always Democratic by a small majority, elects the whole Republican ticket by an average of 100 majority.

Cass, Democratic by 100 or more majority, elects the Republican ticket by 100 to 200 majority.

Hancock, Democratic be 200 majority, elects half the Republican ticket.

Miami, Democratic by a small majority, elects the Republican ticket by 150 to 200 majority.

Johnson, Democratic by 400, elects a Republican Auditor, and is reduced to 130 on the Democratic judge.

Porter, Democratic by 100 last year, elects the whole Republican ticket.

Tipton, Democratic by 150, is cut down to 70.

Shelby, Democratic by 500, is cut down to 120.

Noble, unreliable, but usually Democratic by a small majority, elects the whole Republican ticket except the Clerk, which is yet in doubt.

The Wabash *Express* reports that Sullivan (the heaviest Democratic county in the State, except Allen, has elected the whole Republican ticket.

Bartholomew, Democratic by 500, elects a Republican Clerk.

Knox, Democratic, elects Republicans to about half the county offices.

Now this, we submit, is a very pretty record of Republican gains. Let us add to it the following counties which the Republicans have carried: Elkhart, Laporte, (except Recorder), Tippecanoe, Marion, Wayne, Henry, St. Joseph, Decatur, Hendricks, Warren, Hamilton, Vigo, Morgan, Parke, Fayette, Union, Jefferson, Marshall, (after a hot contest), Kosciusko, Wabash, Jennings, Switzerland by 200 to 300, Floyd, Clark and Lawrence.

THE NEW SUPREME JUDGE OF CALIFORNIA.—The San San Francisco *Times* of the 23d ult., says: "W. W. Cope has been sworn in by Judge Baldwin as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, in the place of David S. Terry, resigned."

CONGRESSMAN ELECTED.—Hon. Harrison G. Blake, the Republican candidate, is elected to Congress in the XIVth District, Ohio, by 3,800 majority, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Cyrus Spinck.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.—The House of Bishops, on Wednesday last, refused to concur in the resolution of the House of Lay Delegates, fixing upon Chicago as the place for holding the next General Convention, and substituted Philadelphia for Chicago. On Thursday the resolution came up before the House of Lay Delegates, when Mr. Chambers of Maryland, moved that the House concur in the resolution of the House of Bishops, designating Philadelphia as the place, but the motion was negatived by a considerable vote. So that the two Houses are now under a disagreement between this city and Philadelphia as the place for holding the next General Convention.

THE CITY.

☞ Remember the sale of furniture this morning at Gilbert & Sampson's at 10½ o'clock.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN.—On and after to-day canal boats drawing four feet three inches, can pass through this canal.

CANAL STREET.—The raising and graveling of Canal street, south from Washington street, is going on with vigor and rapidity, with a prospect of its being open once more to the public.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The great case of De Loyne against Shelby, is again on trial in the Superior Court. It involved in its issue some $12,000 to $15,000.

NEW QUARTERS.—The American Express Company have removed their office into their new building at the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. They have probably the finest office west of New York.

MADISON STREET HORSE RAILROAD.—We hear another car was put on this road yesterday to satisfy the growing necessities of the public.—Hereafter cars will leave each end of the route once in fifteen minutes.

WANTED.—Any person having a small house containing four or five rooms, or rooms in the second story of brick building, convenient for a small family, and centrally located, will find a good tenant by addressing "H.," PRESS AND TRIBUNE Office.

ANOTHER GRAB.—On Sunday night, a fellow entered the cigar store on the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, grabbed a box of cigars, and left. Officer Pilgrim started in pursuit, but the thief was too much legs for the Pilgrim, and left him in the distance.

STATE STREET SEWER.—The construction of the State street sewer, from Twelfth street to Archer Road, is going forward with unusual rapidity. The work is done in the very best manner, and reflects much credit on the Sewerage Commissioners.

A MAN INJURED.—A man named Charles Ladd, while driving a buggy Sunday night down Lake street, was thrown by a collision between it and a hack and badly injured. He was taken into the Merchants' Hotel and thence conveyed home. His injuries though severe are not dangerous.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Two ladies from the country while driving through Randolph street, near the West Market, on Sunday afternoon, were thrown from their wagon by the horse running away. One of the ladies had some of her ribs broken, while the other had her arm broken in two places and her head severely cut. The last named lady is said to be in a very dangerous condition. We could not learn their names.

PERSONAL.—Among the latest arrivals at the "Richmond," we observe the names of Col. Myers, Capt. Wm. F. Smith, Capt. D. B. Sacket, and Capt. N. H. Davis, all of the U. S. Army; Capt. S. B. Buckner, Louisville, Ky.; Hon. B. A. G. Fuller, Maine; Hon. Geoffrey Browne, M. P., Wm. Evans, and W. P. Splittle, all of England; Hon. L. B. Crocker, Oswego, N. Y.; Capt. Messiron, Boston.

MORE HORSE CARS.—The number of cars on Randolph street has been increased to six, and the trips are now made every ten minutes, instead of every twenty minutes, as heretofore. The track has been extended to Roby street, and some additional "turn-outs" put down. This increase of trips per hour will be highly acceptable to the public in that section of the city. The Company seem resolved to do everything in their power to satisfy their patrons.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.—Mrs. E. J. Hopson, at 85 Clark street, will open her Fall and Winter styles of Bonnets and Millinery goods, to-morrow, Wednesday, October 19th, when she will be prepared to show everything desirable in her line. We need hardly say that Mrs. Hopson is perfectly at home in the deep mysteries of the millinery art, and whatever comes from her hands is sure, while it is in the "pink of fashion and mould of form," to bear evidence of excellent taste, and skillful workmanship.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.—The eminent tragedian, Mr. Anderson, will, by general request, repeat this evening the character of "Damon" in Banin's play of "Damon and Pythias," in which he created a profound sensation on Friday evening last.

In the rendition of tragic characters, Mr. Anderson stands almost alone; and it is in the power of such an artist to revive the drooping interests of the legitimate drama. Mr. Anderson's engagement term insures this week, and we trust the real lovers of artistic talent will crowd the Theatre during his few remaining nights.

NEW RAILROAD MAP.—Rufus Blanchard has for sale a beautiful new sheet map of four western States, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Missouri. All the Railroads and Stations are laid down with remarkable distinctness, and accuracy. The townships and ranges are also laid down. The counties are all separately colored. The rivers and principal water-courses are traced out. The scale is one inch to twenty miles, which affords sufficient size for good delineation.

We would recommend this map of the States named, as the most complete and satisfactory railroad map that has been issued. For sale at Blanchard's book store, Metropolitan Block, La Salle street.

COMMISSION HOUSE.—It gives us much pleasure to commend a firm recently organized in this city for doing a general commission business. We allude to the house of FITCH & RANSOM, 143 Kinzie street. Both the gentlemen of the firm are from the neighboring State of Michigan, and are honorably known by the neighbors among whom they lately lived. Should any of our friends at a distance bestow any business favors upon them, they may be assured that their commissions will be faithfully and punctually attended to; and should any here desire to purchase Michigan produce—for instance pure white wheat flour put up expressly for family use—they will find that FITCH & RANSOM are well supplied. We wish them the success which they undeniably merit.

RESIGNATION OF REV. MR. NICHOLSON.—We regret to learn that Mr. Nicholson Superintendent of the Reform School, tendered his resignation this morning to the Board of Guardians of that institution. The reason is ill-health.—*Journal.*

The public will regret exceedingly to hear of this action on the part of Mr. Nichols. He had established himself in the confidence and esteem of the whole community. It will be very difficult, if not impossible, to fill his place with an equally capable and efficient successor. His resignation may prove little less than a public calamity. He has been doing an extraordinary work in the way of reclaiming and reforming outcast and dissolute boys. The school under his superintendence has gained a national reputation, and is generally conceded that he has no equal as a reformer of bad boys by means of moral suasion in the United States. His resignation will be widely deplored.

ONE MORE DAY OF EXHIBITION.—The Splendid Collection of Oil Paintings now on exhibition at Gilbert & Sampson's, 82 Lake street, is receiving increased attention, as the attraction becomes more generally known to our citizens. There is no place in the city where an hour or two can be more profitably spent, than at this fine gallery. There will be found subjects suited to the multifarious tastes of people, which can be relished, without spending time in conning over trash, of which there is none in the whole collection. There is a naturalness and expression to each subject, which bespeaks the presence of a master-hand, while the foliage of trees, and the complexion of atmosphere, assert more of nature than of art. Coming, as they do, from celebrated European artists, the opportunity here afforded for procuring a genuine painting should be improved by those of our citizens who can afford to indulge in the luxury of art. The sale will commence this, Tuesday, evening at 7½ o'clock, and will be continued on Wednesday evening at the same hour. Those who would see the whole collection, should visit the gallery to-day and to-morrow.

NEW MACHINE FOR EXTINGUISHING FIRES.—Aaron Roberts, a colored man from Philadelphia, is now in this city with the model of a new machine for extinguishing fires. By this machine, water can be easily forced into the fourth story of a building, without the least danger to the persons operating the machine from the falling walls, or the intense heat of the fire. The machine resembles a telescope in sections, set vertically on a truck with four wheels. With a crank, the sections are thrust out like drawing out a telescope, and can thus be carried to an elevation of 30 or 60 feet. On the top or inside section is a discharge pipe, working by an universal point, and regulated by ropes or chains in the hands of persons at a safe distance. The machine is filled and water forced out by means of hose attached to its base, connected with an ordinary engine or fire plug. A wire basket can be easily attached to the top section and run up to the window of a burning building, offering a means of escape to inmates, when other avenues and means are cut off, and thus safely lowered to the ground. Mr. Roberts has testimonials of the value of his invention from the City Council Fire Committees of Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other cities, and also recommendations from many newspapers of New York, Philadelphia, &c. From the examination we have been enabled to give the working model, we are inclined to the opinion that it is an invention which ought to commend itself to the public. We hope our citizens will look at Roberts' invention, and if found worthy, the inventor will receive that aid and encouragement which he deserves and needs.

By the ruling of the Patent Office, under the decision of Justice Taney, Mr. Roberts being a colored man, and therefore having no rights which a white man is bound to respect, cannot obtain a patent for his invention. It is therefore necessary to enlist some white man in his enterprise that a patent may be secured. Mr. Roberts will remain in this city for some days.

POLICE COURT.—The Police Court yesterday morning, Justice Akin presiding, did the best business of the season. The following fellow citizens fell victims to the "irrepressible conflict" between law and rowdyism: Chas. Hoyt, from Highland Park, drunk, $3; Edward Lynch, drunk and disorderly, $8; Mary Wilson, drunk and disorderly, $2 and 50 days; Julia Molloy, drunk, $3; Pat. Murphy, drunk and breaking windows, $5; Frederick Rudolf drunk, $3; John Rees, disorderly, $3; John Henderhorn, drunk, $3; Michael Thompson and John Henderson, disorderly, $4 each; Patrick McCauley, a poor drunken cripple, $10; William Smith, *alias* Simple, and William Kelly, two roughs, drunk, $5 each; Ann Manning, *alias* Brown, and James Gower, drunk and disorderly, in Kilgubbin—Ann was an old customer and was fined $50, and Gower $5; Gilman Newton, a mere boy, was fined $25 for drunkenness and stealing beer mugs; Elizabeth Cabot, a fair specimen of unfortunate womanhood, has lived in Davenport and that her step-father turned her out of doors, was found in the street drunk, and sent to the Poor House; Ludwig Lawson, a sailor, drunk, $2. Daniel Donahue had been to a christening and got drunk, $3; Henry Linderman, engaged in a drunken fight, $3; George Ward, a sailor belonging to the schooner Adriatic, found in the street dead drunk, $5; Patrick Cline, drunk, a Kilgubben, $3.

JOHN Morris, proprietor of the Union Hotel, charged with keeping a house of ill-fame, gave special bail, and Ida Peck for being an inmate of the Union, gave also special bail to answer hereafter.

Thomas Woods, for playing the rowdy and ruffian, by kicking over a fruit stand on Clark street, was fined $12, which he could'nt begin to pay, and he had to go up.

MARY Curtis, a famed Cyprian, being fond of Sunday amusements, indulged in a bit of a fight with another woman of the same class, at the corner of Jackson and Clark streets. The fight cost her $40, which she has to pay at 50 cents a day, under the forenamship of the Bridewell keeper.

Alexander Lonergan, broke or he is, got drunk and assaulted one of the softer sex. It costhim $12.

Alonzo Johnson was arrested for drunkenness, but as he complained that he had been drugged and his pocket rifled, the case was continued.

Bridget Hickey was arrested for the larceny of eight pounds of salt pork from a butcher's stall. The case was continued.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner James was called yesterday morning to hold an inquest upon the body of a boy named Thomas Kelley, who was killed about nine o'clock the same morning at Smith's Shingle Mill on the "Sands," near the North Pier. It seems that the boy was standing near a shingle jointer, watching its operations, when the machine burst, throwing the fragments in every direction. One of the heavy knives, together with a portion of the rim of the wheel, struck the boy on the side of the head, inflicting a frightful wound, hurling him against the side of the mill, and killing him instantly. The machine was making about seven hundred revolutions per minute, and burst with such violence as to shatter into a hundred fragments, which flew in every direction. The jury carefully examined the fragments, but found no cause for blame, and rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. The boy was about 12 years of age, and the son of Patrick Kelley, living on Division near Cherry street.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LECTURE.—Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., of New York City, will deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, at Metropolitan Hall, this evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The subject upon which this distinguished divine will speak is, "The Eloquence and Patriotism of Lord Erskine, in Defense of Freedom against a tyrannical Conservatism." The subject and the man will be sure to attract an audience which will fill the Hall to its utmost capacity.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION TO THEIR LATE RECTOR, BISHOP WHIPPLE.—At a meeting of the Wardens and vestry of the Church of the Holy Communion, held on Friday evening, Sept. 30th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. They are a just tribute to a most worthy and excellent man:

WHEREAS, In consequence of the election of our beloved Rector, Rev. H. B. Whipple, to the Bishopric of the Diocese of Minnesota, he has been obliged to sever his pastoral connection with this church—and whereas, In accepting his resignation as our Rector, we, the Wardens and Vestry of the Church of the Holy Communion, in behalf of ourselves and of the congregation, desire to tender to him and to place upon our records an abiding memorial of his services, and of the estimation in which we hold him; therefore,

Resolved, That to the labors, zeal, and devotion of our late Rector, Rev. H. B. Whipple, is this church, under God, indebted for its foundation, and its present prospering condition; that he has given himself to the cause of founding this Free Church in this city, with a faith which, under the most trying difficulties, has never faltered, and an energy which no obstacles could overcome; that to him chiefly is the erection of our beautiful church edifice owing, and that we owe him a debt of gratitude for the work he has performed which cannot be easily over-estimated.

Resolved, That the relations which have existed between our late Rector and this church during the whole period of his ministration, have been of the most cordial and affectionate nature; that we respect and reverence his character as a Christian minister, and love him as a faithful, devoted and true friend.

Resolved, That in his untiring labors among the poor and neglected, his quick and warm sympathy with sorrow and suffering, his ardent zeal for the salvation of sinful men, his unfaltering devotion to his Master's work, and in the trustful and loving spirit in which he has been perpetually "going about doing good," he has written upon our hearts and upon the community in which he lived, the record of a true Christian life, and will leave behind him blessed memories of goodness and piety which can never perish.

Resolved, That in parting with him we desire to express to him our grateful appreciation of his life and labors amongst us; to assure him of our warm and sincere affection for him personally; to say to him, that wherever he goes he will carry with him our best wishes and our earnest prayers for his welfare; and to invoke the blessings of Almighty God upon his future labors in the new and important sphere of duty to which he has been called.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the records of this church, and that a copy of the same, signed by the Wardens and Vestry, be delivered to Rev. H. B. Whipple.

WM. H. LOW, } Wardens.
A. E. NESLEY, }
GEO. C. BECKER, }
E. C. LARNED, }
WM. S. WOODWARD, }
W. W. ALLPORT, }
THOS. M. HILLARD, } Vestry.
D. C. SCRANTON, }
FREDERICK DICKINSON, }
A. M. WRIGHT. }

THE WESTERN TRACT CONVENTION.—The Convention of Western Christians opposed to the policy of the American Tract Society at New York on the subject of Slavery, meets this morning at 10 o'clock, in the First Baptist Church, south of the Court House.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Our lady readers will all be interested to hear that Wamsley & Hueston's first opening of fall and winter millinery will take place in their new store, 41 Clark street, on Thursday, October 20. au17 4t

☞ Should any one have Kerosene or Coal Oil Lamps which do not burn well, smoke, nor give satisfaction—whether purchased at the Lamp and Oil Emporium or not—by calling with them at No. 126 Clark street, they will be examined, and the cause ascertained free of charge. No good Kerosene Lamps with our Boston Oil, should smoke or emit an odor. oc18-6t.

GAS FIXTURES.—Brown & Wilder are now selecting from Cornelius & Baker, and other manufacturers, a large assortment of late patterns of Chandeliers Pendants and other Gas Fixtures, Globes, &c. All in need will please call at 47 and 49 State street. oc17:2m

TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND GROCERS.—The subscriber has the agency for G. C. Paoli & Co.'s superior Cologne Spirits, Pure Spirits and Alcohol.

These goods were awarded first premiums at the World's Fair, held in New York, 1855, and in the late St. Pair in this city.

Liquor dealers will find these goods a desideratum for its purity, uniformity and mildness —preferable to any other in mixing with fine imported liquors.

Always on hand and sold at lowest market prices. Apply to

LEWIS J. MAGNESSON,
89 South Water street.

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co.'s two-thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 153 Lake st. au27-1y

☞ Vichot! Conchas!! Comerciante La Orleans Regalia de Londres!!!! La Mejer de La Habana!!!! Choice and select brands of Cigars just received by D. W. Corbin & Co., 65 South Clark street. Try them.

BIRTH.

On Sunday morning, the 16th inst., at her residence in this city, Mrs. Henry W. Grant of a DAUGHTER.

MARRIED.

At Schroon Lake, N. Y., Oct. 12th, by the Rev. D. Comstock, Mr. MACALISTER, of Chicago, Ill., and LAURA M., daughter of A. Smith, Esq., of Schroon Lake.

At Oswego, Oct. 12th, by the Rev. Dr. Chandler, C. DEAFE AUSTIN, of this city, and Miss KATE F. HANDY, of Colerains, Mass.

In the town of Newark, Wis., at the bride's residence, Oct. 3d, by the Rev. John Plaed, CHAS. E. YOUNG, Esq., for of the Prescott Transcript, to Miss MARY FELT, of Newark.

At Orwell, Ohio, on the 2nd ult., by Rev. Amos Dresser J. C. KELWELL, Junior editor of the Hudson North Star, and Miss MARY T. SMITH.

At Prescott, Wis., on the 2d inst., by Rev. M. LUSK, editor of the Prescott Democrat and Miss SUSAN A. FOSTER.

DIED.

In Northampton, Mass., Oct. 11th, Mrs. ELIZABETH B. PINCK, wife of Hon. Timothy Pitkin, Superintendent of State Lunatic Hospital, aged 58 years.

Money and Exchange

MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned is ready to negotiate loans, in sums of Two Thousand Dollars and upwards, at ten per cent. interest, on Chicago Real Estate, running for one and for three, five, seven, or ten years, upon improved property. No loans made upon any other kind of property. J. M. PARKER, 95 Washington-st. oc13-1m

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
J. T. VAN VLECK, Banker,
No. 4 Broad street, one door from Wall, New York.
Deals in Bank Notes, Specie, Bonds and Stocks, and attends to the
structions of correspondents. Bellette business from his
Western friends. oc16-s2d-1m
Refers by permission to H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK.
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and made to order in the vicinity of New York, on Telegraphic Order.
EMERY COBB,
Telegraph Office.
au18 1y c935

MONEY TO LOAN.—We Lend Money on Real Estate Securities running from six months to two years.
We Discount first-class Commercial Notes.
We Negotiate throughout the country Exchange and Gold.
HAM, CHAMBERS & CO.,
Bankers and Exchange Brokers.
my7y

MONEY TO LOAN.—At Tenper Cent for
FIVE YEARS.
☞ Commercial Notes wanted.
B. F. DOWNING & CO., 62 Clark street.
se29-y

THE ADVERTISER is desirous of forming an engagement with a mercantile house as Book-keeper, Correspondent, Manager, Clerk, or Salesman, or in any position of trust or responsibility requiring energy and industry. Can give the best of references, and would prefer a suitable remuneration. He is quite competent having filled the highest situations in many years, and has had very full experience in business. References given. Address "Commercial," Box 859. oc14-tw

HAY WANTED.—Sealed Proposals are invited for furnishing for the use of the Horses of the Fire Department with the tons of good upland hay, to be delivered at the rate of about 100 tons per month until what is delivered. The city reserves the right of rejecting any or all proposals. Address until Monday, 24th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., SAMUEL D. WARD, City Comptroller. oct17-s2d-3t

FIRST MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
GOODS.—Parties having Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Liquors, &c., which they wish to exchange for first-class mortgages or good farming lands, to the amount of $400 and upwards in the amount of $15,000 will please state in writing the kind of goods and probable amount on hand, and address
K., Box No. 269 Chicago Post Office. oct5-4m

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS ON SOUTH CLARK STREET.
The City Superintendent has consented to this office a flexible showing the amount of work done by any property owners on the south side of South Clark street. Filling out the blanks as to the manner they should pay for paving, or that the assessment for doing the work can now be settled for.
oct17-s'99-1w SAML. D. WARD, City Comptroller.

EDUCATION. A lady from the East desires to take one or two young misses into her family to educate. References given and required. Address Post Office box 1899. oct18-3t

$300.—A young married man, of a good book keeper and penman, wishes a situation at $300 salary. Can give best of references. Address "R. P." Press and Tribune office. oct14-eod-1w

SOAP! SOAP!—Situation wanted by an experienced Soap Maker. Address H. SAUGAS, at the Excelsior House, Chicago, Ill. oct18-3t

New Advertisments.

ESP C. H. SURTEVEN, *Advertising Agent, 58 Dearborn-st & authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.* jy1-1y2d-y

DRESS MAKING.—Mrs. E. L. Deming has removed to 102 Van Buren street, 2d door east from Clark, where she will be happy to the old and customers, and as many new ones as may feel disposed to favor her with their patronage. oct5-5w2

WANTED—By a Lad 17 years of age, of good education, a situation in a Drug and Apothecary Store, to learn the business. Has the best of references. Inquire of S. V. R. HICKOCK, Editorial Office of the Press and Tribune. oct13-s7d-1w

WANTED—Two or three B 2 or C 1 Sail Vessels or Propellers for fall coppers to Bermuda, NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO. oct13-s10-3t

BOARDING—At No. 44 South Franklin street, between Lake and Randolph streets, with pleasant rooms furnished. oct10-s7d-1w

EXTRA LEAF LARD—New Leaf, the first of the Season, for sale by TOBEY & BOOTH, oct13-s10d-1w

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1859.

DOWN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The State of North Carolina, like all the other States encumbered with the peculiar institution, has had to submit to the mortification of being distanced in the race for empire by each of the free-labor States of any considerable size. It was wittily remarked by Eli Thayer that the Census of the United States is the most wonderful book of martyrs the world has ever seen—a book not of individual martyrdoms so much as one showing the martyrdom of whole communities and States. Upon the pages of the Census, North Carolina stands out as a very conspicuous example of that voluntary martyrdom to which all the slaveholding States so contentedly subject themselves. Before drawing any facts, however, from this source, we prefer to let a distinguished son of North Carolina be heard as to the natural resources of his State. An elaborate paper from the pen of Hon. T. L. Clingman, under the title of "Resources of North Carolina," has recently been published, in which the following are set forth as incontrovertible facts:

I. North Carolina possesses a greater variety of minerals than any other State of the Union. In iron, coal and copper, those minerals which add most to the wealth and permanent prosperity of a State, her supply is inexhaustible, while of the first-named—iron—she may claim to be the first of all the States, both for abundance and quality.

II. That the agricultural resources of North Carolina are at least equal to those of any other State—that there is no article grown in New England, Pennsylvania or New York, which cannot be obtained with less labor and at less cost in the mountain districts of the State; besides the best qualities of tobacco, cotton and rice—not produced in the former States; while the lowlands in the eastern and northeastern portions of the State are destined to become to the adjacent regions what Egypt was to the surrounding nations in the time of Pharaoh. It is also the home of the best native varieties of the grape; and Mr. Clingman asserts that the sugar cane is the only product of any other State that is not susceptible of profitable culture in North Carolina.

III. All the domestic animals thrive in the State, and it is peculiarly adapted to the rearing of sheep,—a most profitable pursuit where properly followed.

IV. The climate is eminently favorable. It lies within the belt of latitudes in which, during nine-tenths of the existence of man, the destinies of the human race have been controlled. Mr Clingman is certain that the oft-repeated statements about "Northern energy" and "Southern indolence"—if there be any truth in it at all—is not to be ascribed to a climatic cause.

To sum up briefly Mr. Clingman's review of the resources of the State, she is second to none in the elements of wealth and permanent prosperity—in climate, in wealth of soil, of the forest and of the mines—and with her early settlement and large area she ought now to be one of the most populous, wealthy, and prosperous States in the Union. But what are the facts? Let us look into the Book of Martyrs and see.

The settlement of North Carolina and Pennsylvania was nearly cotemporaneous. There is not a very striking contrast in their climate. All that can be produced in Pennsylvania, says Mr. Clingman, can be grown with less labor and cost in North Carolina, while the latter produces some important articles of commerce which the former does not. Both States are contiguous to the sea, both are more or less mountainous, and both are rich in coal and iron. In respect of area, the advantage is on the side of North Carolina, by 4,704 square miles. The following from the United States Census will show the relative progress the two States, thus circumstanced, have made;

Population in 1790—	North Carolina.	Pennsylvania.
Whites,	288,204	
Slaves,	100,572	362,332
Free Colored	27,463	
Increase in ten years—		
Whites,	353,523	
Slaves,	205,560	688,039
Free Colored	4,975	
Farms, 1850,	84,918	187,277
Value of Farms,		$467,357,000
Manufactures (ag Capital),	7,202,945	84,473,510
Value of Manuf'd Products,	12,000,000	372,189,000

During this period of sixty years it will be seen that the total population of North Carolina little more than doubled, while that of Pennsylvania more than quintupled itself. The number of farms cultivated in Pennsylvania is more than double those of North Carolina, while the value of the former are more than six times that of the latter; the capital invested in manufacturing in Pennsylvania is more than thirteen times that employed in the same way in North Carolina, and the annual value of the manufactured products of the former State is nearly sixteen times greater than that of the latter. Here is martyrdom with a vengeance. If North Carolina really possesses the natural advantages ascribed to her by Mr. Clingman, why this disparity of results when compared with Pennsylvania? The answer is unmistakeable, but Mr. Clingman does not give it.

But Pennsylvania has had a career of remarkable prosperity. It may be said that she was indebted to some particular local advantage which North Carolina did not possess, and that any conclusion based upon the comparison would, for that reason, be unjust to the latter. Suppose we admit that such is the fact, and instead of Pennsylvania take Ohio for the comparison. Ohio was an unbroken wilderness at the date of the census of 1790. She does not appear in the returns at all, while North Carolina had been growing up for nearly a century. In 1800 Ohio started off with a population of 45,028. In 1850 this number had been increased to 1,955,050, which is nearly four times the white population of North Carolina, and two and a half times her total population, black and white. Her number of farms was nearly three times as great, and their value five times greater than those of North Carolina; the amount of capital invested in manufactures was more than four times that of North Carolina, and the value of manufactured products was nearly seven times greater. North Carolina is the home of our best variety of native grapes, and yet while we hear nothing of her production in this article, the city of Cincinnati alone produces over a million of dollars worth annually.

The same result would follow were we to compare other free States with North Carolina. Indiana and Illinois have shot far ahead of the old North State, and the next census will show that she is behind Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and California. She has more arable land than New York, but its average value per acre is *three dollars and six cents*, while that of New York is *thirty-six dollars and seventeen cents*!

Mr. Clingman's comparison between northern and southern energy shows conclusively that these results are not to be attributed to any constitutional or climatic advantages of the free over the slaveholding States; and it puts to flight also the oft repeated apology for slavery, that the descendants of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans who he says mainly compose the population of his State, cannot sustain physical exertion under its climate, inducing, according to Mr. Douglas, a kind of divine necessity for slavery. But Mr. Clingman, however, sees nothing in the system of servile labor to account for the sad failure of his State in her race with the free common wealths of the North. He thinks slavery right, a blessing to those who maintain it, and says:

"They [the negroes] exist among us in a proportion nearly large enough to occupy in fine the region where they are most needed, though perhaps, in rather less numbers, at present, than the State as a whole may require."

It seems to have escaped his attention that in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and all the free States, labor has the stimulus of the ownership of the soil, of the machinery, and of the capital, or of fair wages along with the dignity of the employment. As the laborer in North Carolina has not the slightest interest in any of these things, he tries with all his might, from morning until night, to do nothing, and he requires another man to watch him doing nothing; or, as was said by Cassius M. Clay, "There is one man down, and another man holding him," while the crop and the mines, and the manufactory, are left to take care of themselves; and thus as Gov. Wise said, but with a blindness equal to Clingman's as to the cause, "They have all grown poor together."

If such a system of political economy is satisfactory to our brethren of the Southern States, we have no right to complain, however much we may deplore the results; but when it is proposed to extend it into our free territories it becomes quite another matter. At that point we propose to apply the brakes effectually. The Martyrs may continue to immolate themselves as long as they choose, but we propose to confine this kind of martyrdom to the limits in which it is at present followed as a profession. We are willing that Pennsylvania, Ohio, or any of the free States shall be repeated upon our unsettled domain, but one North Carolina with her system of servile labor, is enough.

THE CALIFORNIA MURDER.

The murder of Broderick, by one trained to the use of the weapon with which the killed was unacquainted, was not needed in the North to fill the public with profound horror of the *Code Duello* by which the Senator was taken off. But in the laudation of the false heroism which Broderick displayed in going to that fatal field, there is danger that the weakness of which he was guilty in putting his valuable life in the ermined assassin's hands, will be forgotten. We yield to none in admiration of the really noble and heroic traits which that man possessed; but no poignancy of grief for his untimely end, can hide from us the error that caus d his death. His courage, displayed when ordinary men would have shrunk back appalled at the confronting danger, needed no such contest for its vindication. His patriotism, which the two past years have made so conspicuous, needed not the false endorsement which blood could give it. The society in which he lived, could have found no puslanimity in his refusal to accept the Code as the arbitrer in a contest of principles and ideas. In coming down, then, to the level on which his antagonist stood, he made the mistake that he has atoned for with his life.

If we condemn him what shall we say of those by whom his blood was shed? His was the mistake of agenerous and courageous man ill-schooled in the morality which makes the duel impossible, and painfully sensitive to the sneers and inuendoes of those who surrounded him. But those who compassed his death did so with malice and murder in their hearts; and their apologists, whether here or on the Pacific coast, are accessories after the fact. It was a part of their policy that Broderick should die; and his fatal compliance with a Code that is inexcusably barbarous, gave them an opportunity for consummating their purpose in such a way that no punishment will follow the act. Let us hope that the lesson will not be lost upon other public men of the country whose opposition to the extension of slavery and the corruptions of the bogus Democracy will provoke attack. While we would see no man shirk any responsibility which his station imposes upon him, while we would have no legislator measure his words by the likes and dislikes of the "chivalry;" while we would condemn in unmeasured terms him who would not stand upon the defensive when assailed, we want to see such a purified public sentiment that no duel can be provoked with Republican representative men. The Code is not an outgrowth of the society which it is the effort of Republicanism to create and foster. It is an outgrowth of barbarism, as foreign to Republican endeavor as the judicial determinations by fire and water, by the side of which it grew up to its present monstrous proportions. If the day ever comes in which ideas, freedom of speech, the freedom of the press and the onward progress of the human race, must be defended at the risk of life, there will not be wanting myriads of men to incur the hazard until then it is but a return to barbarism and an encouragement of the enemy to submit the faith of our standard bearers to the shameful arbitrament which the Code provides.

THE OVIEDO NUPTIALS.

Said a Sovereign to a Noble Don Oviedo, the Cuban Croesus, who has for some time been playing a character that made Voltaire a fool—the Lover—has at last assumed another that made Byron a rake—the Husband.

Having discoursed for a summer amorously of coupons and consols, quoted sentimental allusions from "*Money*" and the "*Splendid Shilling*," kissed by the Ingot, swore sweetly by the decimal system, and wrote his declaration on a new treasury note, has finally received his quietus at the hands of an Archbishop. A finer, fresher, braver, bonnier beauty, never was wooed and won in Circassian courtship, by the proudest Mussulman merchant of Dardanelles. Since the delicious Danae yielded to the gold-shower of Jupiter, we have had nothing so costly as the wooing; since the Doge last wedded the Adriatic, nothing as classic as the ceremony of this Castilian marriage. Read the dazzling details in the New York dailies. They savor of "Persia and the Inds"—they are oriental, super-oriental. "My daughter, O, my ducats, my Christian!" Behold the seraphic bride, her very name floating in the air like an argosy of silver—Senora Estaban Santa Cruz de Oviedo,—her rich attire dropping diamonds like Buckingham's fabled doublet at Louis' levee. Behold the groom—a Gothic gentleman of Spain, a blue-veined Hidalgo from the land of serenades and assassinations, "*avec un air distingue!*"—firm as bullion and bright as a new doubloon.

And the mother, "O, *mater pulchra, filia pulchrior*"—triumphant, socratic, gazing with mingled contentment and contempt upon the promiscuous crowd of patriots from Mulberry street, and the Potiphars from the Avenue. There were no tremblings, no palpitations, no blushings of the bride, no shrinking from the public gaze, no feminine weaknesses that usually mark such an occasion. All was serene, serener, seremisimous. The happy pair sail for the Hesperides and the Insula Fortunate!

NEW YORK ELECTION.

No reasonable man can entertain a doubt that the Republicans of New York will carry that State in November by a decisive majority; provided always they wake up out of the lethargy by which they are oppressed ten days before election comes on. At present they are doing nothing, whether because they are too confident of a triumph without labor, or whether they do not deem a victory worth working for, we cannot tell. Opposed by an united Democracy, their policy is not the wisest that could be adopted. Let us beg them not to give the nigger-drivers a *prestige* of victory by the possession of that great State. In the West, the Republicans have been strenuously at work—in Iowa, Ohio, Minnesota, and Indiana, their labor has had most gratifying results. We commend their example to those whose inaction we are reproving.

The New Gas.

We printed an article, some time ago, from one of the Philadelphia papers, in which an astonishing story was told of the success of a new gas that was lately tested in the lighting of Wilmington, Delaware. We have now the other side. One of the Wilmington papers says that it was a failure, gave a poor light and emitted a horrible smell. It is said to require 60 or 70 pounds of resin oil for 1800 cubic feet of the water gas, which would make it more expensive than coal gas.

Reported Accident on the Erie R. R.

The Rochester *Democrat* of Saturday contains the following:

It is rumored that a serious accident occurred on the Erie Railroad late Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, but no particulars could be obtained. The location of the accident even is a matter of speculation, but it was on the western portion of the road, for a despatch was sent to Dunkirk for several physicians Wednesday morning. Some passengers at Buffalo, the same day, reported seeing a locomotive lying bottom upward on the road at Silver Lake.

We give such intelligence as we have. It will be remembered that no only telegraph on the line is owned by the company.

Gen. Bethune, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Columbus District, Georgia, received 92 votes in that city.

DON AND SAM.

Among the many Democratic aspirants for the nomination for Governor, none are so active as Don Morrison and Sam. Buckmaster. Ever since the visit of the former to Washington city last summer, he has worked with renewed energy, and certain facts have leaked out which indicate that Don drove a successful bargain with Douglas, by which the latter engaged to give him the full benefit of his influence. One of Don's first achievements after his return to the State was to lay "honest" John Moore, then his most formidable competitor, upon the shelf, by calling on him through the Chicago *Times* to write and publish "just three lines" touching the manner in which he managed the funds of the State when Treasurer. The effect was all that Don could have desired "honest" John Moore instead of writing the "three lines" has silently dropped from the list of prospective candidates.

But Don finds a more active and harder working competitor nearer home, in the person of Sam. Buckmaster, late lessee of the penitentiary. It is Don's forte to push himself on his Whig muscle, while Sam goes in on his Democratic blood and bottom. Don says the Democracy can't carry the State, unless they nominate an old line Whig—himself, for example—for Governor. Sam. says the Democracy in Illinois must be in a bad way if it can only succeed under the leadership of its hereditary foe; that such a statement is a libel upon the party; that the day for wheedling, coaxing and buying such old line Whigs as Morrison has passed by; that the Democracy are strong enough without them, and that the party will be everlastingly disgraced if it does not give the highest place on the State ticket to one of the unterrified—to Sam. Buckmaster, for example.

Thus the two men are talking and writing, and their followers and strikers are busily engaged throughout the State doing the same thing. It is a beautiful fight as it stands; and as the contestants are full of ambition and grit, it would not be very wonderful if they should make a regular Kilkenny Cat affair of it. Don, we notice, has again rushed into print. Having so successfully given the *coup de grace* to "honest" John Moore through a few lines in the Chicago *Times*, he is encouraged to hope that he will be equally successful in slaying Sam. by a similar weapon. Here is his last effort to this end, as we find it in the Belleville *Democrat*, Don's home organ. It is pungent and bristles all over with sharp points:

SAM. BUCKMASTER.—Some of the new Penitentiary clique are already rubbing their fingers for a large portion of the spoils of the new Penitentiary at Joliet, by the next session of the Legislature. At that will depend a good deal upon the Governor; they have been prospecting around for an available candidate for that office, and have found in Sam Buckmaster the man. They have tickled Sam's vanity till he really aspires to the office. In visiting and corresponding over the State, they have found out, however, that Don Morrison is, and will be, the choice of the Democracy; and that Sam must remain in the Senate where he is. But, to depreciate Don, *Sam is clamorous against any Old Line Whig being elected, and says none but an Old Line Democrat should be honored with office: that old Democrats are enough to do without them, and all that sort of thing.*

Sam is the last man in the world that should talk that way. For over a year he has enjoyed brand sauce the old line Whigs of his Senatorial District, united with the old line Democrats to elect him over old Joe, the strongest old line Whig that lived in all Southern Illinois. Col. Buckmaster then thought and said in his speeches, that the issues once drawn between the Whigs and Democrats, were not the issues that the present issues between Democrats and Black Republicans are such as were sustained in common by both Whigs and Democrats of those days. That now, we are thoroughly one party. So say we now; but he ignores his former views, and introduces new ones; which, if carried out would give his seat in the Senate to Joe, the blackest abolitionist in his district.

What *will* Sam say to this? Will he fire back at the redoubtable Don, or will he too drop silently out of the list?

ANOTHER RAILROAD TO CHICAGO

The Tonica and Petersburg Railroad.

This is a day of progress. It will be something new to the citizens of Chicago to learn that a new Railroad, of which very little has been said in the papers, is in rapid process of construction in the direction of our city, which is to have an important bearing upon her prosperity.

About two years ago, a charter passed the Illinois Legislature incorporating the "Tonica & Petersburg Railroad Company," authorizing the construction of a road from Jacksonville to Tonica, on the Illinois Central Railroad, with branches thence to Ottawa and Morris, on the Chicago and Rock Island Road. At Jacksonville it connects with the Jacksonville and St. Louis Railroad, which is now in rapid process of construction under the efficient Presidency of Wm. Shepard, Esq., who has recently negotiated the iron for a portion of the said latter road.

We are reliably informed that Hon. Richard Yates, of Jacksonville, the President of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad, aided by Messrs. Marsh and Greene, Directors, has already procured forty miles of iron, spikes and chairs for his road, part of which has been delivered, and the remainder to be delivered in the months of October and November, and immediately laid down;—that about one hundred miles of the road is graded, and that negotiations are now pending which, it is *confidently* believed, will result in the procurement of iron for the entire road north to Tonica, upon terms with which the company can readily comply, without a sacrifice of the original stock. Such is the confidence of business and railroad men in the Hon. Yates, the financial manager and well-directed energy of the President and his Directory, as well as in the unsurpassed superiority of the country traversed by this road, that its completion is no longer problematical. Enough has already been done to put beyond doubt the ultimate completion of the remainder. For ourselves, we must say that such progress as has been made on this road, in view of the hard times, is astonishing, and it certainly will not be paralled in the history of new Railroad enterprises, depending, as has been the case, solely upon voluntary local subscriptions. We understand that the company has managed, up to its last purchase of iron, to keep free from debt, and in its last purchase nearly all cash was paid down, and only a trifling company debt was incurred, the bonds having been passed *at par* in payment for the balance unpaid on the iron.

The completion of this road to Ottawa or Morris will afford to Chicago another air line road to St. Louis through one of the finest tiers of agricultural counties in the State, and through numerous flourishing towns, including Jacksonville, so celebrated for its rapid growth and prosperity, and its benevolent and educational institutions.

The intersection of the Illinois Central at Tonica affords to all the traffic and travel of that road north of Tonica to Dunleith, a direct St. Louis road, and to St. Louis a direct road to Galena and other northern points, without the circuitous and longer routes by Bloomington, Decatur and Pana.

This road will carry to the Central and to the Rock Island, and also to the Great Western and Peoria and Oquawka Roads, large contributions of trade, which now find a most inconvenient and troublesome shipment on the Illinois River, and will open to the great marts of Chicago and St. Louis, the rich agricultural counties of Jersey, Green, Morgan, Cass, Macon, Menard Tazewell, Woodford and Marshall, whose well developed resources flowing through such a channel, must inevitably place the road to which we have alluded among the most useful and profitable enterprises of the day.

Too much can hardly be said in commendation of the indomitable energy of Mr. Yates and his directory in pushing forward this work under the most adverse circumstances. Determined and self-reliant, he has pressed forward when almost all his friends despaired. They have met the obstacles in their way, and though much still remains to be done to complete the enterprise, yet enough has already been accomplished to secure the ultimate completion of the entire roads.

Col. Baker.

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of Forney's paper, writes:

Don't you remember Col. Edward D. Baker, of Illinois, the eloquent eulogist of Broderick? He was an Opposition Representative (when you were a Democratic candidate for Clerk and defeated) in 1849–50. He was distinguished for his powerful speeches, and for his patriotic actions. Col. Baker was born in England, and settled in Illinois, from which State, after being naturalized, he was elected to Congress. He fought with great gallantry in the Mexican war, and afterwards represented the district which had been previously, and was subsequently, represented by the late distinguished Judge L. Harris. While a member of the House, his martial spirit and manly eloquence made such an impression that the ladies adjourning at the National Hotel held a spontaneous meeting, and presented him with a beautiful sword. In December, 1849, I was introduced it from the hands of the accomplished Mrs. George Pugh, of Philadelphia. He is a man of the noblest impulses; and although a member of the Republican party, his disinterested support of Mekin has in the late canvass, and his personal influence to the fullest Broderick, will never be forgotten. Of all his public speeches, however, none approached in genuine eloquence and pathos, and heartfelt sympathy, that pronounced over the grave of Broderick.

The Late Northern Elections and Their Significant Results.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 13th.]

The late local elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota, unimportant and indecisive as they may be regarded touching the momentous question of the next Presidency, are pretty conclusive upon three points. At all events, we draw from them the following important conclusions:

First—That the democratic party of the Northern States is in that melancholy condition of a sick man which affords no symptoms of convalescence.

Second—That the late great American, or third party of the North, has disappeared and ceased to exist; and

Third—That henceforward, to the close of the Presidential campaign of 1860, there will be only two parties in the North—the Republican and the Democratic—and that into the one or the other of these two parties all the loose materials of the North, with some trifling exceptions, will be absorbed.

Upon the first point—the melancholy prostration of the Northern Democracy—very little is needed to explain the causes and character of the disease. It may be traced to that "death of cold" which the party contracted from that desperate Southern Presidential experience of Pierce and Pierce in 1856—the frozen region of Mount Omnipotence. The instantaneous and overwhelming Northern revolution which followed that repeal will explain the whole mystery. The violent and impracticable movements of the Southern pro-slavery Democracy in the way of retaliation have only contributed fresh fuel to the fire from that day to this.

Under this terrible pressure from both sides, the Democratic party in 1856 would have been crushed to atoms but for the saving interposition of Mr. Buchanan. It was a rescue as from the very jaws of destruction, and a lesson which should have taught something of wisdom to the various factions and leaders of the party. But instead of this, they commenced the game of rule or ruin with the new administration from the day it came into power; and so, while on account of these faithless and rebellious leaders and cliques, the Democracy of the North have been beaten and trampled under foot, from the lakes of Maine to the lakes of Minnesota, the Democracy of the South have been degraded to a mere sectional faction upon the "one idea" of slavery.

Our second consideration—the disappearance of the late great third party of the North—only darkness still more thickly and sufficiently gloomy prospect to the demoralized Democracy. The materials of this late third party, upon the broad, general and practical issues of the federal government, are the natural allies of the Republicans, and as the American party has died a natural death, the bulk of the loose materials of the latter will be absorbed by the former; for such are the manifestations of these October elections.

Thus, while the people of the North divided between two parties in 1856, instead of three, as in 1856, we may say, from the Northern elections of the first year, that in every Northern State this side of the Rocky Mountains the Democracy will enter into the contest as a disorganized minority party. How they will emerge from the battle is another question; but, from the general drift of the tide of these October ballots, the shrewdest politician cannot fail to perceive that an Opposition President may be elected in 1860 without the electoral vote of a solitary Southern State.

To this complexion of our political affairs have we been brought by that desperate Southern electioneering experiment of Douglas and Pierce in 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and its appendages of sectional agitation. The Democracy of the North are prostrated and broken up by one sectional party, while the Democracy of the South are themselves reduced to a mere sectional camp.

Kidnapping at Chillicothe—A Free Man Stolen.

[From the Ohio Gazette, October 13.]

There was perpetrated in our city last night (Wednesday) another outrage, more infamous in its features than the stealing of Lewis Early, which is still fresh in the minds of our readers. About 9 o'clock a creature named Mike Harley, in company with a stranger, went to Thompson's livery stable and hired an express wagon, as they said, to go to Portsmouth.

In about two hours they, with some two or three confederates, then drove to the house of a colored man named Oliver Anderson, on the lower part of the city, knocked at the door and demanded admission. Anderson had gone to bed, and before getting up demanded what they wanted. They answered that he had a new set of chairs in the house, which he had stolen. He replied that he had not stolen them; that he had bought them, and could prove where he got the money he had paid for them.

They then demanded, with curses, that he should open the door; said they were going to have the chairs, and if he didn't give them up peaceably they would take them by force.

He told them then to wait until he could dress, and he would open the door. He did so, when three or four men rushed in, seized him and attempted to handcuff him. He resisted with all his power, but after being severely beaten, was overcome and hustled into the wagon. His wife, when she found he was gone, screamed for help, but one of the ruffians struck her a blow, and said if she didn't keep quiet they'd kill her.

After getting Anderson in the wagon, one of the men re-entered the house and demanded Anderson's child, a boy about two years old; but his wife seized it in her arms and escaped out the back door.

She then commenced screaming for help, but being some distance from any other house, and frightened almost out of her senses, it was some time before she could reach her nearest neighbors and give a coherent account of what had happened. The kidnappers had then escaped with their victim.

It seems strange that even then a general alarm was not sounded and pursuit made. But nothing was done, and, ere this, there is but little doubt that Oliver Anderson is upon slave soil, doomed inevitably to a life of bondage. Anderson had been a resident of this city four or five years, and was a quiet, inoffensive and industrious man. That he was a free man there is but little doubt; but whether he was or not, his being kidnapped in this manner is a most deep and damnable outrage. If any man claimed him as his slave, he could legally establish his claim, why did he not take him in daylight, go before a U. S. Commissioner and prove his claim?

Buchanan & Broderick.

[Correspondence Philadelphia Press.]

Washington, Monday Evening, October 17, 1859.

Mr. Buchanan return from Pennsylvania in the worst possible humor. He left with all his courtesies about him, his mind made up to bring back, if possible, his old friends, and to employ the fast-fading hours of his Administration in acts of expiation and repentance; but the death of Broderick, and the result of the October election in your State, have almost maddened him. Not, indeed, that he regrets that the California Senator has been sacrificed, but that public sentiment has been directed to his Administration as the cause of that death. Your article of Monday, in which you hooted the responsibility of the tragedy in the right quarter—thus anticipating the judgment of the people of California themselves—as exhibited in the extraordinary demonstrations of indignation at the murder and of sympathy with the victim, has stung as Majesty to the quick. I know that he has even declared that he would prosecute for libel, and unless Judge Black should come forward and mollify his feelings, you may look for a communication before our court of date. The last words of the gallant and courageous Broderick, that he had been killed, because, among other things, he was opposed to a corrupt Administration, will ring in the ears of Power like the knell of death, and will stand forth as the undying rebuke of a dying patriot.

It was known when Broderick left Washington that he was "re-doomed. When he sat in the Senate, he was pointed out as a victim prepared for the slaughter. He himself anticipated his fate, and if he had not been possessed of indomitable will, would have been involved in more than one personal conflict. The President's bitter and unrelenting persecution of him was imitated by all the hirelings of the Administration. Every friend he had in California was turned out of office, and unparalled invective was poured upon his devoted head by the organs of the President and his Cabinet. Hardly had the young senator landed on the first in New York before Mr. Buchanan began to ridicule and distrust him, and long before he took position himself as practically ostracised. Let those who have brought about this sad state of things tremble at the consequences of their savage warfare upon this noble spirit. Well may they feel terror-stricken before the events of popular fury, and well may they felicitate themselves upon the fact that they are not personally to be subjected to a trial at the bar of public opinion.

And who is to be the next victim? What other man is made to fall beneath the unforgiving, impenitent, and profligate Administration? Having failed to bribe or to intimidate the "rebels," he is now reported that the virtue of cold steel and the bullet is to be tested upon them.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Ten Broeck has just lost several races at Newmarket. On the 27th ult., Dover, aged 5 years old, came in second, in a race for a sweepstake of ten sovereigns each, h. ft. On the 28th his two-year-old, Optimist, came in last of fourteen horses in a race for the trial-plate of 50 sovereigns. On the 29th his Starke came in second in a race for the Queen's plate of 100 guineas.

—Geo. M. Horton, Esq., editor of the Geneva (N. Y.) *Gazette*, and a man of fine abilities, died a few days since, the victim of intemperance.

—Eli Wainwright Butler, well known in New York, as the "Blue Man," died in London on the 24th ult. He had been in London for some time selling tracts. He was an American by birth.

—Sir E. Bulwer Lytton is still suffering from illness.

—The will of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., late of Bombay, Parsee merchant, was proved in the Supreme Court by his sons. The whole of the property, personal and real, was sworn under 35 lacs of rupees—£3,500,000.

—Prince Napoleon, says the *Rouailles Vaudois*, has purchased for 700,000f. a fine estate called the Bergerie, situated on the Lake of Geneva. The Prince seems to entertain strong objections against travelling with his wife. He left Paris about a fortnight ago for Geneva. His consort, Princess Clotilde, followed him on the wings of love three days after, but he ungallantly sent her back to Paris.

—Kossuth has returned to England.

—The Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat* and Davenport *News* have been consolidated. They were both Democratic papers.

—The Board of Aldermen of New York city on Friday evening, adopted a preamble and resolutions expressing regret for the death of Senator Broderick, and sympathy with his relatives and friends. The Common Council concurred in the action of the Aldermen.

—Mr. Frank B. Goodrich (" Dick Tinto,") son of "Peter Parley" Goodrich, was married in New York on Thursday last to Miss Ella Schmidt, eldest daughter of Dr. J. W. Schmidt of that city.

—The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* gives this notice of "Peter Parley:"

"I saw the venerable Peter Parley Goodrich in Wall street to-day, leaning on the arm of his son, "Dick Tinto" Goodrich. The old man is fading and failing fast. He wore his spectacles, and had a handkerchief around his throat. His son was attentive, and I was satisfied that the popular author who had delighted so many hearts and homes, and given to the schools so many pleasant and useful books, cannot long remain among us. It is very rarely now-a-days that the old man leaves his quiet home in Connecticut to make a visit to New York."

—John H. Scott, a colored man, and one of the Oberlin rescuers, took the first premium at the Lorain County (Ohio) Fair, for the best buggy harness, manufactured by himself. At Wellington he also took the first premium for the best double carriage harness. His right to these premiums appears to have been respected by his white competitors, Judge Taney to the contrary notwithstanding.

—A valuable slave man, belonging to Mr. Benton, of Sharpsburg, Md., hung himself on Monday night last, in consequence of his master refusing to sell him to go South with a colored girl, upon whom his heart's affections had been placed.

—President Buchanan authorizes a positive denial of the statement that it was his intention to prosecute Forney for libel contained in the article on the death of Broderick.

—Senator Gwin of California, has arrived in New York. It is said he carries his head easier since the death of Broderick.

—It is said that Capt. Corrie, late of the slave yacht *Wanderer*, is about to publish a full, true, and particular account of his voyage in the slave trade, with developments involving the reputation of many public men in this country.

—Michael Phelan authorizes *Wilkes' Spirit* to state that he will play an international game of billiards with the English champion Roberts, for a stake of $5,000 or $10,000 a side; the match to take place in New York city. Phelan proposes, in compensation for the privilege of playing there, to make an allowance of $500 to Roberts for his traveling expenses. Mr. Phelan's business will not permit him to leave the country.

—Hon. John Letcher, Governor elect of Virginia, is rapidly recovering from his recent severe indisposition. Hon. Lynn Boyd, Lieut. Governor elect of Kentucky, who has been quite ill, is also recovering.

—Stephen Aymar of Dearborn County, Ind., recently married a lady of fortune. His good luck made him so happy that he went and got drunk, fell out of his wagon, was run over, and instantly killed.

—Dr. Frank Tethill, of the New York *Times*, sails for California on the steamer of the 5th November, and will join Mr. Simonton in the editorial management of the San Francisco *Bulletin*.

—The venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher, (father of the Beechers,) on Wednesday last reached his 84th year. He is in good health. The *Independent* says of him:

"During the past summer he has visited six of his children, residing in Connecticut and Massachusetts. While in Hartford he attended the wedding of one of his granddaughters, and while on his routre trip, visited Guilford, Conn., to review the scenes of his early life, where he married his first wife in 1799, the mother of seven children now living. His health is generally good, enabling him to attend nearly all the meetings at Plymouth Church, in which he often bears a part. He spent his birthday with his most intimate college friend and classmate, the venerable S. T. Staples, Esq., of New York."

—Mr. Henry C. Carey is now in London, and will sail for the United States in the steamer America on the 26th inst. The New York *Tribune* says:

"It will be gratifying to those who advocate the true system of political economy, to know that, while translations of his "Letters to the President" have appeared in France and Russia, that other translations are now being made in Belgium, Sweden, and Denmark. His last book, "Principles of Social Science," in three volumes, is also being translated in France, Germany, Sweden and Russia. The French edition will be published by the recovered publishers of politico-economic books, Guillaumin & Co., of Paris, and will appear early in the coming Spring."

—Robert Stephenson, the eminent engineer, is dangerously sick.

—Mr. Barry has recently completed the instruction of his first batch of cavalry roughriders, 20 in number. He pauses at this point, in order that his system may be fairly tested for a few months' experience of these men in their own regiments. Some remarkable cases of cure of rooted habits of vice in troop horses have been effected by Mr. Barry—among them, one of a trooper who would not allow the farrier to shoe him without the fiercest resistance, rendering extraordinary precautions necessary during the operation. Two days' lessons from Mr. Barey effectually cured the horse of this vice, and he now stands to be shod as quietly as the most docile charger in the service.

—Mr. C. C. Coe, the aeronaut, who was severely injured a short time since while engaged in securing his balloon, by a falling tree, has had his arm amputated at the elbow.

—The Hon. Charles H. Peaslee, formerly member of Congress from New Hampshire, and lately Collector of the Boston Custom House, is about to remove to Minnesota, and take up his residence in St. Paul.

POLITICAL.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Springfield on Friday night, at which stirring and eloquent speeches were made by J. C. Conkling, Esq., S. M. Cullom, Esq., and others.

—The Vermont Legislature met at Montpelier on the 13th inst., and Mr. Edmunds of Burlington was elected Speaker of the House by a vote of 174 to 20 for F. D. Dean, Democrat, and 16 scattering, all Republicans. Charles Cummings of Brattleboro', Republican, was elected Clerk.

—It is stated on indifferent authority, that Col. Forney has been in New Hampshire within a short time, on business of a party nature, and some who pretend to know say to arrange matters with ex-President Pierce in regard to taking the next Presidential candidate from New Hampshire.

—The Vevay (Ind.) *News*, one of the old Democratic organs of the State, says there is a system of wire-working all over the State to pack the State Convention for Douglas, while it is well known that three-fourths of the people are opposed to his nomination.

—The Richmond *Whig* declares its preference for the "very blackest of the Black Republicans for Speaker of the House, in preference to any Democrat whatever." One of the reasons why the *Whig* desires an Opposition Speaker is that there may be a thorough investigation into the frauds of the present Administration.

—It was said that Mr. Buchanan was strong in the faith that his party would carry Pennsylvania at the late election. The result is full of bitterness to him. He was up at Wheatland on the day of election, but the stoical Dutch would offer no consolation to the afflicted President.

—The *Constitution* (Mr. Buchanan's organ) has an article to prove that all the old Whigs ought to follow the example of Rufus Choate, Reverdy Johnson, James A. Pearce, and W. B. Reed, and go over to the Lecompton Democracy.

—The *Constitution* has observed that "wherever Democrats have stumped, either individually or in a body, to ignore or give a qualified support to the Administration, the voice of the people has rebuked them." That's a cuff good.

—The New York *Herald* says that the result of the recent elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota, settles pretty conclusively three points:

First—That the democratic party of the Northern States is in that melancholy condition of a sick man which affords no symptoms of convalescence.

Second—That the late great American, or third party of the North, has disappeared, and ceased to exist; and

Third—That henceforward, to the close of the Presidential campaign of 1860, there will be only two parties in the North—the Republican and the Democratic—and that into one or the other of these two parties all the loose materials of the North, with some trifling exceptions, will be absorbed.

—A Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* states that the affairs of the Agricultural Bureau are undergoing a thorough investigation. The discovery of a deficit, which will probably amount to $100,000, is anticipated.

—The Home of Buchanan.—Lancaster City, Pa., has given a Republican majority of 330, which is the first time the Democrats have ever been beaten at a State election. Buchanan had a majority of 1195; he is now as much execrated in his old home as he was lauded three years ago. The county has rolled up 4,300 Republican majority, and not 3,000, as erroneously stated by telegraph. Every township, ward, and election district in the whole county has given a Republican majority.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—T. A. Yeoman of Wancanda, Lake county, in this State, was accidentally shot on Sunday week, while he was in company with two others were engaged in gathering hickory nuts. One of the men with Mr. Yeoman was in the act of climbing a tree, into which Mr. Yeoman was endeavoring to assist him with the breech of his gun, and as the man had almost got out of his reach the gun partially fell away catching the lock against the bark of the tree, as is supposed, discharging its contents into his right side after passing through his right hand in which the muzzle of the gun was held. Mr. Yeoman lived about two hours after the accident. He was a man much respected.

—SAD ACCIDENT.—A son of Alexander McKay, Esq., aged about 8 years, of Waukegan, was seriously if not fatally injured by the kick of a horse on Thursday afternoon. Mr. McKay sent the boy to drive up the horse from the pasture field near the house, and he not returning, Mr. McKay went to look for him, and found him lying insensible upon the ground, bleeding, and his head and face cut and bruised, and apparently lifeless. He remained stupid and unconscious through the night, and at last accounts, had his arm amputated at the elbow.

—The Hon. Charles H. Peaslee, formerly member of Congress from New Hampshire, and lately Collector of the Boston Custom House, is about to remove to Minnesota, and take up his residence in St. Paul.

Kossuth has returned to England.

—The Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat* and Davenport *News* have been consolidated. They were both Democratic papers.

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—Mr. Frank B. Goodrich (" Dick Tin

...scellaneous.

...—The undersigned, on ...ary, 1856, withdrew from Cook, Beebe ...o Chemical Dye and Perfumery ...

...AN DYE ESTABLISHMENT, ...th Clark Street,.....No. 195 ...ven Monroe and Adams.]

...ed by the Dyes and about SIX Satin and ...f Shawls; gentlemen's Coats, Vests and ...ssed. Carpets cleaned. Lace Curtains ...reached at reduced prices.

...ed to look well or go out of ...SIDNEY KALISCH.

...SCO PAINTING.

...TH & ALMINI, ...shington street, Chicago, ...ectfully to the public in their line of Painting in Private Residences, Churches, ...the House Painting, Graining, &c., all ...A first-class STOCK ...for Frescoing, &c., will meet with prompt ...ance of our work can be seen in front of ...

...ANT TO FARMERS.

BENNETT'S

...rion Farm Mill!

...ENTED JANUARY 4, 1859.

...f dealers and the public generally is par...desirous to be furnished ...

...urnished Portable Farm Mill, ...ntest and best improvement in Metallic ...Grinding and Bolting ...E, DURABLE AND EFFICIENT ...ed to the purpose. Is readily attached ...Wind, or Horse Power, and is adapted to ...ders in the ear, as well as all other kinds of ...ers, and attains the same with greater rapidity, ...ss, and finishes the same with greater regularity, ...ds. It is one of the best materials and most substantial manner, and in its operation ...ssment of parts and a simple and perfect ...ment for setting of the pressure-screw and ...grinder to their adjusted position) is ...ished from beating and wearing by the ...fining surfaces, thus rendering the defects ...ng in millers of the past. Its diminished ...and its switch rendered perfectly even and ...ly to run; making less power, and wearing ...ilities, and the impossibility of variation in ...grind meal or a quality for superior to any ...produced by any mill of like character; in ...while, from the advantages of all ...ts, it not effectually remedies their defects, ...ly recommended to the public as a perfect ...ll, having advantages unattained by ...ers invented or constructed. It occupies ...and weighs (without 75 pounds. They will ...following low prices:

...for Grinding Flour.....$15.00

...RD & HALL, Sole Agents for the North...th Lasalle and River sts., where the Mills ...peration. oct3-a965 1m

...E TO PROVISION DEAL...

...G. LAW & CO.,

...Take this method of informing the trade ...hat completed the extensivelm provement to ...

...ering and Packing House, ...ed by Messrs. Scovern & Co., of this city, and ...ecessive orders for any amount that may be ...of Beef or Pork. The capacities of the house ...ey will be able to slaughter and pack of each ...ard of cattle or hogs per day, ...ive satisfaction. Being deter...ine strictly to the Commission business, ...ectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage. ...ghly authorized agent for the trans...ll the necessary business connected with ...ment made with him will be duly honored. ...J. G. LAW & CO. ...Chicago, Illinois.

...& PERRINS ...CELEBRATED ...cestershire Sauce,

...Y GOOD SAUCE, ...applicable to every variety of Dishes. ...letter from a medical gentleman at Madras, ...ht Worcester. ...May, 1858. ...& Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in ...n my opinion, the most palatable dressing as well as the most healthy." ...

...Beware of Counterfeits! ...in gravy, with Fish, Meats, Game, Salad dressings ...& Perrins' Signature on every bottle of genuine ...and flavor; gives tone to the stomach, assists ...promotes digestion. oct3t ...TABLE.—Families are discontinuing the ...and substituting a order of LEA & PERRINS' ...ressing. ...Sole Agents for the United States, ...JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, ...40 Broadway, New York. ...ers in store. Also orders received for direct ...m first-class ports. sep27 1959-1

...IONABLE PERFUMERY.

100 VARIETIES OF ...NEWEST EXTRACTS, ...NEWEST EXTRACTS, ...NEWEST EXTRACTS. ...EAU DE COLOGNE, ...EAU DE COLOGNE, ...EAU DF COLOGNE,

...nd Fashionable Perfumes ...CONSTANTLY RECEIVED AT ...BUCK & RAYNER'S ...ral Prescription Drug Store, ...Clark street, opp. Court House.....93

...S, RAGS, RAGS.— ...highest market price in ...

...sh Paid for Rags ...AT THE— ...WAREHOUSE, ...OUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. ...(Between Franklin and Market Sts.)

...D. MILLER. ...ree Old Rope, Canvas, Bagging, Waste Paper, ...ings, Pamphlets, Spoiled Sheets, Metals, &c. ...oct 4-dly cod ...

...NETT'S WARD ...of ...FLAVORING ...ranted ...ve Extracts, ...FLAVORING ICE CREAMS, ...LANC MANGE, JELLIES, ...USTARDS, PASTRY, &c. ...e warranted free from the poisonous oils and ...ther destructive properties of many of the ...flavors now in the market. For sale by ...ers throughout the United States. ...WM. V. WELCH & CO., Lake st. ...FFALO ROBES. ...We have on hand and to arrive, ...HUNDRED AND FIFTY BALES OF ...UFFALO ROBES, ...the Traders in the Indian Country, that we can ...sell very low for cash. ...ods are all of the best descriptions of Indian ...which robes. ...E. H. KELLOGG & CO. ...Im 62 Lake, cor. State-st., Chicago, Ill. ...

...CAGO TYPE FOUNDRY ...AND ...nters' Warehouse, ...WASHINGTON STREET.....90 ...CHICAGO. ...ntfiers is prepared to furnish Type in large or ...cribe, made from a superior quality of metals, fo...or improved paper. He is now supplied with a ...ty of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything ...for a complete printing office. A new specimen ...Type is now ready, and will be sent by mail to ...n order on application. ...L. DODGE, Treasurer.

...UAVE CADET HAT. ...A NEW STYLE OF ...FT FUR HAT ...JUST IMPORTED. ...—ALSO— ...E CRICKET HAT. ...A New Style Just Out. ...oct6 J. A. SMITH & CO., 139 Lake street.

...TY CASES MEN'S FRENCH ...LF (Sewed) PATENT LEATHER BOOTS, ...of the best manufacture in Lasting, which ...be sold by the single pair or by the dozen as follows: ...ED. 10.00.....4.50 ...ED. 9.00.....4.00 ...ore E. V. WILLIS, 143 Randolph street. ...Metropolitan Block.

...ORGE FORSTER, LADIES ...of Gentlemen's ...HAIR DRESSER, WIG MAKER, ...rter of Hair, 178 Randolph street, (3 doors) Chi...s awarded the Silver Medal at the U. S. Fair, ...all the attendance of the public to his large stock of ...and Gentlemen's Wigs, Braids, Curls, etc., which he ...facilities to offer to the trade at promptly ...The essence for a Wig should be taken in the for...ing. In the room of the head; 2d, from ear to ...d from the bottom of the forehead ...ir commences over the crown down to the neck; ...ur to ear over the crown. oct3-w*

...ASBURGH CELEBRATED ...SQUAVE OINTMENT, ...CTARINE OIL, ...and Shampoo Lotion. ...ared and for sale by GREENEBAUM & CO., ...Randolph street, CHICAGO, ILL., and by ...PENTON & CO., 94 Lake street, Chicago, and F. S. M. BOOKER, 69 West Randolph ...and by all Druggists throughout the country. ...ed at October ...cod6w-dawtf

...BBER BELTING.—The New ...ber Rubber Company manufacture Rubber Mo...Belting, by a new process, of superior strength to any ...ade, and at less than half the cost of Leather. ...ny are now the exclusive manufacturers, "under ...of Patent," of RUBBER TYPE, Dolls, Dolls' Trunks, ...Small, &c., &c. For sale at all the Toy and ...stores in the Union. Catalogues and Price Lists for ...ded, on application by letter, to the New York ...ber Company, 15 Liberty-street, New York. ...oct2-lm

...CK GLOVES & MITTENS— ...best goods and most of variety ever offered in the ...ARE ROOMS ESTABLISHMENT. ...CHEAP ONE PRICE GLOVE STORE, ...CLARK STREET..... ...Corner Lake street..... ...We have sold off this season, and the price ...will be sold to those who will come and ...to secure their suit to Chicago customers. ...ber 29, Chicago, Illinois. 127 Lotta Chapman's Mercedes and ...very cheap. oct3-a957 3m

...VERSON'S BRANCH ...BAKERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON, ...Church Clark street, between Ontario and Erie sts. ...ished with every requisite. All orders for Cream, ...&c., promptly attended to. oct3 1m

...EST LAKE STREET MILLS. ...We have united our Mill with new Bolt, and are ...to manufacture a superior article of Flour. ...Grists warranted to be delivered in city free of ...STEVENS & NORRIS. ...140 and 142 W. Lake st., Chicago, Ill. ...

...EDISH LEECHES—Received ...Weekly at ...GALE BROTHERS, ...Family Prescription Store, ...109 Randolph street. ...

...VILET GOODS, COMBS ...BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, ...Sterling Soaps in Stock—Depot for the ...STERLING & CHAMPION, ...120 Clark street, cor. Madison.

Special Notices.

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohevaldt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 109 Lake street, and examine those curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. dcc-ly

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

☞ Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh. Office Room, 21 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Lake and Wells street. A circular, with full particulars of disease, etc., will be sent to any address upon the receipt of a penny postage stamp. my21-d761-tm

☞ Fact Number One. That Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye has recently been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the first Chemist in America. He pronounces the Dye absolutely harmless to the Hair and Skin.

FACT NUMBER TWO.

The Excelsior Dye is instantaneous in its effects; produces the identical color, which is indistinguishable from that of nature; and actually strengthens and invigorates the hair. This fact is established by competent affidavits.

FACT NUMBER THREE.

The sales of the Dye have increased two hundred per cent. in one year, and every respectable druggist and hair dresser finds it necessary to keep it as a standard article. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Cristadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. oct4-lm&w

☞ Cincinnati, Hamilton County, State of Ohio.—Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, personally came John Lee, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he is a resident of Cincinnati, and that he has been for many years a sufferer with Chronic Diarrhœa for the past twenty-two years, and had consulted, as I received presently one for his case from all the principal Physicians in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, but all to no effect, as he received no relief. At last, he was reduced to a mere skeleton, without even the hope of ever finding relief; but, by the advice of a friend, he indeed, to try HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and, to his utter surprise, found relief from the first trial; and in less than two months, found himself perfectly cured of his complaint, and is daily recovering his strength of body, and increasing in flesh; and cheerfully gives this certificate, in the hope that others afflicted like himself may be benefited. JOHN LEE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, August 31st, 1854,

C. F. HANSELMAN, Justice of the Peace,

oct4-dawtw No. 44 Western street, Cincinnati, O.

New Publications.

PRICE REDUCED TO TWO ...DOLLARS!! ...

D. B. COOKE & CO'S

Directory of Chicago for the YEAR 1859.

To CLOSE OUT the balance of the Edition we have reduced the price of our City Directory to

TWO DOLLARS!

D. B. COOKE'S CITY DIRECTORY is a complete guide to the citizen and stranger, embracing the name, occupation and address of every resident within the city boundaries, merchants, bankers, lawyers, manufacturers, agents and clerks, and is an indispensable requisite to every

MERCHANT, BANKER, LAWYER, HOTEL

☞ Call at No. 111 Lake street and secure a copy of the work. oct3

NEW BOOKS.

VOLUME SEVEN —OF— Appleton's Cyclopædia.

Has been received AND IS, NOW FOR SALE AT THE AGENTS FOR ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 39 & 41 Lake Street.

	Price.
ALMOST A HEROINE: The new book by the author of Charles Auchester.....	$1.00
LIFE AND TIMES OF JAMES MADISON: By Hon. Wm. C. Rives. 2 vo vol 12.	2.25
LOGIC OF POSITIVE ECONOMY: A new volume by DeQuincy, author of "Confessions of an Opium Eater".....	.75
PLUTARCH'S LIVES: The best edition ever published. In five large volumes. 8 vo.....	10.00
AB AND HIS FRIENDS: By John Brown, M. D.....	.75
COOPER'S NOVELS: A new volume of the Edition, illustrated by Darley.....	1.50
SMOOTH STONES: By Rev. G. N. Sprague.....	.60
HAVEN'S MORAL PHILOSOPHY: Including Theoretical and Practical Ethics. By Joseph Haven, D.D.....	1.25
LIEBIG'S MODERN AGRICULTURE: Price.....	.75
TRUTH IS EVERYTHING: A tale for young persons. By Mrs. Thomas Gilbert.....	.50
IVISON & PHINNEY'S SCHOOL RECORD: In 2 numbers.....	....
NATURE AND DYNASTY: Or the History of the Bonaparte Family, brought down to the present time. By the Berkely men. 8 vo.....	2.50

For sale by S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Oct. 10. 39 & 41 LAKE STREET.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS, IN GREAT VARIETY for sale by WM. TOMLINSON, 91 Randolph street.

CHICAGO RELIGIOUS BOOK-STORE.....57 WELLS STREET.....57 DEPOSITORY OF AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, Publications of Congregational Board, Presbyterian Board, Dr. Spring and Brothers, Lincoln, Martinea, and many other publishers. WM. G. HOLMES, 57 Wells street.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—At low prices and on very favorable terms, HOUSES AND LOTS On Michigan avenue, West Randolph street, Farquer street, West Jackson street, Desplaines street, and in Burn street. BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., oct3 No. 3 Walker's Block, 81 Dearborn street.

HORSE RAILROAD, GAS AND WATER. Beautiful Residence Lots, INDIANA AVENUE, Corner of Commerce Street, Price Low and Payments Easy. ALSO AT COTTAGE GROVE.

Several handsome lots within three minutes walk of the terminus of the Railroad, beautifully timbered and fronting on the Vincennes Road, for sale cheap and on long time. JOHN WYER, No. 111 Lake street.

LOTS FOR SALE AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

The lots belonging to LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, and now offered for sale present favorable inducements to persons wishing to unite the pleasures of country life with the advantages of the City of Chicago.

They are located at Lake Forest on the west bank of Lake Forest, about twenty-six miles north from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary grounds, and in the neighborhood of several elegant residences. The site is high, dry and healthy, and has been selected with reference to its beauty of scenery, and the facilities it offers for the construction of pleasant and healthful residences.

Lake Forest is situated

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Death of U. S. Minister to France.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS, ETC.

FASTNET POINT, Oct. 16.—The steamer North Briton passed this point early this morning with Liverpool dates to Wednesday, the 5th inst.

The steamers Europa and Anglo Saxon arrived out on the 3d.

Mr. Mason, U. S. Minister to France, had died suddenly of apoplexy.

The steamer Great Eastern was to leave Portland for Holyhead on the 8th inst.

THE SPANISH CONFERENCE.—All the six Plenipotentiaries were present at the Conference held the 2d inst., at which time the articles of the treaty of peace were read over. The Paris *Patrie* says that the treaty will be signed in a few days, and that it will confirm the cession of Lombardy and contain a settlement of the Lombardy debt. The affairs of Central Italy will be settled by the European Congress.

It is asserted at Paris that Austria has consented to reduce the Piedmontese portion of the Lombardy debt from 400,000,000 francs to a little more than half that sum.

ENGLAND.—The London *Times* has another sharp article on the San Juan difficulty. While rejoicing at the mission of Lieut. Gen. Scott, and trusting a pacific solution, the article in question asserts that the Island belongs to England, and pitches into Gen. Harney as a filibuster.

The Builders' strike in London continues, the efforts to obtain a settlement of the difficulties having failed.

The transport ship Clara, with 400 soldiers and their wives and children, struck a rock in the English channel, but she succeeded in reaching Portland harbor, leaking badly.

The London *Times* says that the agents of the French, Austrian and Sardinian Governments are soliciting tenders from English Iron Founders for the construction of rifled cannon.

FRANCE.—The Emperor Napoleon is to leave Biarritz on the 10th inst., and will stop two days at Bordeaux, where it is expected that he will make a speech.

The French army of observation will winter in Italy.

The latest rumor says that the preparations for the French expedition to China have been suspended, and the indications of a backing down by France are apparent.

Marshal Neil's order of the day on joining the troops at Toulouse, has been construed into an admission that the peace is not likely to last long.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent says that nothing is heard on every side but preparations for war, and gives a similar picture of affairs in Austria and Sardinia.

Changarnier had returned to Paris.

A letter from Paris says that the visit of the King of Belgium to Biarritz in relation to the Belgium debt to France has proved a perfect failure.

ITALY.—The Sardinian Government has sent a circular note to the representatives of the European Courts, urging the formation of the Kingdom of Upper Italy.

It is asserted that the Pope has ordered the delivery of his passports to the Sardinian Minister. It is also reported that this has given rise to a collision between the Swiss troops and the Neutrals stationed at Cattolica.

It is said that a revolutionary movement has occurred at Palermo. The Sardinian standard has been hoisted on the old palace, and all the public buildings.

The decrees issued in Tuscany and Romagna state that in future all the public acts shall be headed under the reign of His Majesty, Victor Emmanuel.

Gen. Garibaldi has been enthusiastically received at Bologna.

In the order of the day issued by Gen. Fanti, he promises that the tri-color of Italy, preceded by the old cross of Savoy, will precede the troops of Central Italy at fresh battles, and forever free Italy from the stranger.

Gen. Garibaldi has issued a proclamation, summoning the Italians of the Legations to arm, and a collision is shortly expected.

California Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—The Overland Mail of the 23d arrived last night.

The Agricultural Fair at Sacramento was largely attended from all parts of the State. Crowds of politicians congregated there, and the canvass for a successor to Senator Broderick has already commenced. Gen. Denver and Gov. Weller, appear to be the strongest candidates at present; but at least half a dozen others are striving for the place.

Broderick's estate was valued at $130,000 which is encumbered to the amount of $5,000. He left no will and it was supposed no relations, but two persons in San Francisco, named Edmund Welch and Lucy Brown, claim the estate, being, as they assert, cousins in the second degree.

The Pacific Railroad Convention, composed of delegates from all the Pacific States and Territories, is in session at San Francisco, and is very largely attended. John Bidwell of California, is President, and Edward Lander of Washington Territory, and Alex. Parker of Oregon, Vice Presidents. A great amount of statistics and arguments in favor of various routes, and in favor of the road itself, comprises the substance of the proceedings so far; but it is believed that some action to build California's portion of the road will be recommended before the Convention adjourns.

In business, the demands from the country improved somewhat, but importers are doing very little. A cargo of 8,000 bags Rio Coffee sold at auction, averaging $24.25 per bag. Provisions nominal. Sugar heavy. .

Capt. Simpson and party had reached Leavenworth yesterday morning from California via Camp Floyd. The Captain reports his return route from California to Camp Floyd better than the outward one, both two hundred and fifty miles shorter than the Humboldt River route, and much superior grades, wood, water and grass.

Simpson, also, by direction of Gen. Johnston, explored a new pass through Unita Mountains, which will be shorter than Gunnison's route to Camp Floyd about 100 miles, and in case a pass is found through the Rocky Mountains directly east of the Unita River, a route will have been obtained shorter than any now across the plains.

An Emeute at Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE Oct. 17.—The following dispatch has just been received from Frederick, Md.

It seems very improbable, and should be received with caution till confirmed.

"Frederick, Md., Oct. 16th.—An insurrection is reported to have taken place at Harper's Ferry. An armed band of abolitionists have full possession of the U. S. Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. The express train running east was fired into twice, and one of the railroad hands, a negro, was killed laying on the track to stop the train. The mob arrested two men who came in with a load of wheat, and took a wagon, loaded it with rifles and sent it into Harper's Ferry. They are led by about 200 whites, with a gang of negroes fighting."

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—A later dispatch received at the R. R. office says the affair is greatly exaggerated. It has foundation in a difficulty at the Armory. The negroes have nothing to do with it.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—It is apprehended that the affair at Harper's Ferry is more serious than the people here are willing to believe. The telegraph wires have been cut from Harper's Ferry, and there is no communication beyond Monocacy. It is reported that there has been a stampede of negroes from Maryland. The trains due here early this A. M., has not yet arrived. Many will rumors are afloat, but no intelligence of an authentic character has yet been received.

Interesting from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Whatever newspaper speculation may be indulged in concerning the San Juan dispute, it is known that both governments are treating the subject in a spirit of calmness, and there is nothing whatever to induce the belief that the entire matter will not be amicably adjusted. The latest foreign advices as well as what has transpired in Washington, strengthens this assertion concerning the present state of the question.

The Democratic National Committee, of which Judge Smalley of Vermont, is Chairman, and Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham of Ohio and others are Secretaries, will early this week issue an official notice for a meeting of the Committee on the 7th of December, in this city, to fix the time for the meeting of the Charleston Convention.

The dedication of the new Catholic Church of St. Aloysius, to-day, was a brilliant affair and the largest crowd that ever gathered here on a similar occasion. The President and several members of the Cabinet and foreign Ministers were present. Archbishop Hughes, of New York presched and celebrated the Mass.

The news of the probable ratification of our with the Chinese Empire by exchange of ls at Shanghai for 1858 has been made te Department, from which it appears aggregate imports were nearly 0, and the aggregate exports $59,500,- total value of opium imported being of $30,000. The Tartar and out- nage shows 264 British, 153 American, d other nations.

Pittsburgh Sunday Laws.

ston, Oct. 17.—Chief Justice Lowrie, ter was fined $25 for violation of the Laws by driving his family to church, the fine and published a card, in which he was quite ignored that he had been g a transgression of law, though he had adied it carefully and officially. He de- marrying the case further, because there matters before the Supreme Court in the other cases, and they ought not to be embarrassed by having one of its Judges pecuniarily interested.

Judge Lowrie is one of the three Judges who rendered an opinion adverse to the Excelsior Omnibus Company, a few years since, for running on Sunday.

The Case of Bishop Onderdonk.

RICHMOND, Oct. 16.—Parties who are familiar with Church affairs, say that the report in relation to the action of the House of Bishops refusing the restoration of Bishop Onderdonk, is most probably unfounded. On the other hand the rumor is again repeated, and the Bishop is now said to have been seventy-eight against six for restoration. Nothing can be ascertained of a positive character.

Arrival of the California Steamer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The steamship Star of the West, the California mail steamer, with about 250 passengers and $1,800,000 in treasure. She made the run from Key West with only one engine, in consequence of the accident by which her shaft was broken. Her dates from California have been anticipated.

Death of John Calhoun, of Kansas.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—John Calhoun, Ex-Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, and President of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, died at St. Joseph, Mo., on the 13th.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1859.

The money market is working smoothly with no special changes since Saturday's quotations. If any thing, exchange is rather closer, but rates are still 1/2c. Currency is in good supply.

Gold is in better request at the price of exchange. Discounts are made mainly to move the crops, and hence produce paper is almost all that is taken at the banks. Street rates 1@2 per cent per month, with few transactions.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1859.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours, were as follows:

	RECEIPTS THURSDAY.					
	Flour bbls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Barly bus.	Rye bus.
Lake	2035	1127	6145	1200	100	135
G. & C. U. RR.	2611	26178	627	2676	3100	380
Rock Island R.R.	1100	6720	200	800	6400	2000
Central R. R.	300	14000	1000	2000	1700	100
C. & Quincy R.R.	1130	10125	1300	1400	1500	300
Galena C. & R. R.	93	5622		200	200	
Chi. A. & So. R.	1801	500		900		
Total	8180	56055	8154	12960	11140	3015
	SHIPMENTS BY LAKE THURSDAY.					
	Flour bbls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Barly bus.	Rye bus.
To Buffalo	3500	43000	19000	42400		
To Ogdensburg	450	2250				
Port Colborne		29000				
To Other Ports	25					
Total	4475	124250	19000	42400		

The following table shows the flour and grain in store in this city on the 15th inst., compared with the amount in store at the corresponding date during the past two years:

	Oct. 15, 1859.	Oct. 16, 1858.	Oct. 17, 1857.
Flour, bbls	1200	1200	2000
Corn, bus	4,100	4,000	4,000
Wheat, Spring, bu	366,797	426,203	267,510
Red, bu	19,000	19,511	28,170
Winter, bu	13,927	21,467	8,324
Corn, bu	91,000	114,704	96,000
Oats, bu	62,262	136,533	39,447
Barley, bu	12,000	7,000	
Rye, bu	52,402	80,516	

	RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.			
	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, ft	162,000	Flour, bbls		700
Shingles, No	630,000	Wheat, bu		69,500
Lath, No	845,000	Spring, bgs		2,000
Posts, No	500	Beef, bbls		2,000
Staves, No	32,000	Hides, No		300
Wood, cds	90	Alcohol, bbls		30
Iron, tons	75	Tallow, bbls		50
Sugar, hhds	72	Highwines, bbls		30
Beef, bbls	100	Pork, bbls		200
Flour, bbls	135	Pork, brls		50
Leather, bdls	1,000	Salt, brls		30
Middlings, bgs	2,200			
Salt, brls	2,000			

	RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.			
	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Wheat, bu	2,500	Lumber, ft		342,784
Corn, bu	200	Shingles, M		1,000
Oats	5,000	Lath, No		32,000
Barley, bu	1,000	Posts, No		2,000
Gravel, tons	340	Salt, brls		1,000
Coal, tons	30	Pork, brls		100

The *North Britton* was telegraphed from Farther Point this morning with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst. Flour had declined 6d@1s. Wheat declined 2d. Corn quiet.

The steamer's news had a depressing effect on Wheat, which, however, was counteracted by the light receipts, so that the market fell only about 1c, which was mainly gained back before the close. About 75,000 bushels were sold at 84c for No 2 Red; 80@81c for No 1 Spring; 78@79c for No 2 Spring; and 74@75c for Rejected—the market closing firm at 80c for No 1 and 78c for No 2. Flour was active and a shade easier, with sales of about 2200 brls at $3.90@4.30 for Spring Extras; $3.35@3.50 for Spring Super, and $3.70@3.75 for Rye Flour. Corn quiet and scarce, with sales of No. 1 at 80@81c and 1 cargo; 45c for new shelled; and 54c for Ear. Oats in limited request and 1c lower, with sales of about 7000 bushels at 30c for No 1 in store, and 32@c for Canal afloat. Rye firm at 65@66c. Barley quiet, with sales of about 5,000 bushels at 57@58c for No 1. Timothy Seed heavy, with limited transactions at $2.08 @2.12½. Highwines unchanged. Hides very dull.

There are very few vessels in port, and they are held for higher freights. No engagements reported.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—On and after the 17th inst., Canal boats drawing 4 feet 3 inches water will be passed.

MILWAUKEE GRAIN TRADE.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Receipts of wheat last week were heavy, but not quite equal to those of the previous one. Including flour the, the receipts for the week ending Saturday noon, were nearly three hundred and seventy thousand bushels, namely, 10,449 bris flour, and 316,943 bu. wheat. Shipments were 12,135 bris of flour and 435,542 bu. of wheat, equivalent to upwards of *half a million bushels*—the largest amount of wheat ever shipped from this port in any one week. Since September 1st, we have shipped 60,823 qrts of flour and 1,502,630 bush of wheat, equal in the aggregate to 1,9,42,645 bush, against 36,420 bris of flour, and 1,050,054 bush of wheat, equal, in the aggregate, to 1,323,199 bush, for the corresponding period in 1858. Since January 1st our shipments of wheat amount to 3,809,392 bushels, against 4,706,306 for the same time in 1858; so that the deficit against this year, which but a little while ago threatened nearly a million and a half bushels, is now reduced to 900,914 bushels. At this rate it is possible that our shipments may yet reach and even exceed those of last year.

PITTSBURG—Oct. 14.—Flour—Sales from first hands to-day are limited. From store, 850 bbls at $4.60@4.75 for superfine; $5 for extra, and $5.35@5.40 for extra family. Fancy at $5.62@ 5.75. Wheat—Sales of 500 bu red from depot at $1.08@1.09; 225 bu from store at $1. Oats —200 bu from first hands at 42c; 85 bu from store at 45c. Barley—100 bu at 85c.

ALBANY—Oct. 14.—With a steady milling demand for wheat and moderate receipts, the market rules firm. Sales 3,100 bu white Michigan at $1.36. Corn is much wanted at a further advanced price. Sales 1,400 bu round yellow at $1.02, delivered at Chatham. Barley in request at full previous rates—in part for shipment. Sales 850 bu mixed Canada East at 70c, 10,000 bu do West at 82c, and 2,500 bu winter Shades, at 80c, in store here. Rye quiet. Oats firm and in moderate request. Sales 5,500 bu Canada East, and 12,000 bu Milwaukee at 43c, weight.

BOSTON—October 14.—Receipts, 18,108 bbls flour; 13,671 bu corn; 19,694 bu oats. Corn prime at $1.07@1.10.

DETROIT, Oct. 15.—The *Tribune* of Saturday evening says:

Our market for wheat has taken a somewhat unexpected turn since our last. Some of our dealers are in receipt of considerable orders for the supply of the milling demand in the interior of New York, which ordinarily would not influence prices, but owing to the light receipts the effect has been to induce a slight advance. We now quote choice white at 1.16@1.18 with sales at both those figures. For red 1.00 is freely offered, but there are no sellers. Flour is quiet and unchanged, being held at 7.00@8 75 for the range of single extras. Oats are held at 35@ 36c from store. No change in other articles.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17.

FREIGHTS—Very few vessels in port, and owners and agents holding at an advance.

FLOUR—Receipts, 3,100 brls; shipped, 4,475 brls. Market easier. Sales were—90 brls "Peoria City" at 700 brls choice Spring Extras, at $4.30 on track; 350 brls good do at $4.15 on track; 125 brls "Cerro" at $4.15 delivered; 100 brls "Waverly," (in) brls "Keystone," 250 brls Lockport "Hydraulic," (80 brls "Seventh Street" and 70 brls fair Spring Extra, all at $4.25@ delivered; 50 brls "Osceola" and 210 brls "Ridge City" at $4 delivered; 125 brls "Mazeppa" at $4.30 delivered; 400 brls Spring Super at $3.90; 400 brls do at $3.85; 150 brls Rye Flour at $3.70; 87 brls do at $3.75.

WHEAT—Receipts, 56,606 bu; shipments, 103,803 bu. Sales were—100 bu No 1 at 98c; 1,200 bu No 2 Red at 84c; 2,700 bu No 2 Spring at 80@81c; 1,000 bu No 3 Red at 74c; 1,000 bu No 3 Spring at 73@74c; 1,000 bu No 4 Spring at 70c; 25 000 bu do at 70c in store; 7000 bu do at 78@c in store; 8,500 bu do at 78½c in store; 1200 bu Rejected at 74½c in store; 1200 bu do at 75c in store.

CORN—Receipts, 4,116 bu; shipments, 19,040 bu. Market quiet and firm. Sales were—100 bags No 1 at 65c at depot; 108 bags do at 60@62c at depot; 267 bags new shelled Corn at 46c per 56 lbs in store; 100 bags do at 45c delivered; 2 cars Ear at 34c per 72 lbs on track.

OATS—Receipts, 12,963 bu; ——; shipments, ——; market quiet and 1c lower. Sales were —3 00 bu Canal at 35½c afloat; 300 bu No 1 at 34c in store.

RYE—Receipts, 5000 bu. Firm. Sales were —1200 bu No 1 at 65c in store; 1500 bu do at 66c in store.

BARLEY—Receipts, 21,949 bu. Quiet. Sales were 4000 bu No 1 in lots at 85c in store; 700 bu do at 87c in store; 60 bags choice at 90c on track.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet and firm. Sales were: 75 bbls at 9½c.

BEEF—Receipts, 38,693 lbs. Dull and quiet. Sales were: 150 lbs choice at 5 12½; 150 bags good at 5.10; 45 bags do at 5.00; 16 bags do at 5.00; 5 bags dirty at 4.85.

PROVISIONS—Men Port nominal at 18.50; Mess Beef, 8.00@8.50.

LARD—Nominal at 11½c.

TALLOW—Receipts, 600 lbs. Market quiet and nominal at 9½c.

HIDES—Dull and drooping; Green, 5½c; Green Salted, 6½@7c; Dry Salted, 10c; Dry Flint, 13@14c.

EGGS—20@20½c by 9 doz.

POULTRY—Chickens 1.00@1.50 by doz; Turkeys, 6@7c by lb.

BUTTER—Prime, 11@12c; Dairy, 10@10c.

POTATOES—Receipts, 600 bu. Market quiet and steady at 50@55c.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 6 cars Cattle and 5 cars Hogs. Shipments by M. C. R. R., 6 cars Hogs. The demand for prime cattle is good, with but little inquiry for common. Market closes firm. The demand for Hogs and Sheep is good, with a light supply.

The Sales at Shamon's were:

7 Cattle averaging	994 lbs at	$4.60
20	1067	5.00
20	1067	5.00
20	1067	5.00
20	1067	5.00
17	1176	4.75
20	1176	4.75
20	1176	4.75
20